ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,332—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1901.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ARABIA	7932	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	—	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	—	3,506	in January 1902.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

[illegible], CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 3,026, tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fad, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," 4,088 tons, Captain Bouis, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL;—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT ?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible ; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

TREACHER & CO. LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES, WRITING DESKS, WRITING CABINETS.
SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES, POCKET BOOKS.
LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS, TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS, FITTED BAGS, FANS.
COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO. LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.,

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
&c, &c. &c

FLAMMARION

A NEAT AND COMPACT } BINOCULAR.

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction,
High Power,
Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition,
Portability
Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass „ „ 20 „ „ 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.

HORNBY ROAD.

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All shoud read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from the 1st September, 1901, to 31st August, 1902.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI AND VERSOVA.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the High Court Suit No. 41 of 1900, Bomanji Edulji Kassinath vs. Jagannath Shunker Bhende and others, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter firstly described on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1901, at 4 p. m. Lot Nos. 1 to 6, situate at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. Lot Nos. 7 to 10 (situate at Versova,) at the Auctioneer's Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI (outside the Fort of Bombay), on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1901, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 1

All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the buildings, sheds, trees and well thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward D No. 2772, and Street No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the buildings, sheds, trees and well thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward D Nos. 2776 and 2777, and Street Nos 6—7.

LOT No. 3.

A small plot about 25 square yards with the buildings, privies, and trees standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi in Lilawan, attached to the first and second lots hereinabove mentioned.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward No. 2773, and Street No. 3.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward No. 2774, and Street No. 4.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land and ground situate at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein.

PROPERTIES AT VERSOVA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

LOT No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Versova, Sub-district of Salsette, Thana, bearing Survey No. , in the Registration Sub-district Sub No, , of Salsette.

LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and cocoanut oart situate at Versova, called "Shilotar" bearing Survey No. 16, Sub No. 2, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

LOT No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground and a cocoanut oart situate at Versova, called "Shilotar," bearing Survey No. 19, Sub No 2, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

LOT No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a cocoanut oart called "Wehari," situate at Versova, bearing Survey No. 88, Sub No. 4, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 38.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

"DUBONNET" Tonic and Appetiser WINE is specially recommended to tonify the digestive organs and as an excellent specific against the want of appetite weakness and anaemia. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, FORT.

SOFT-FRONTED Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, Latest Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

VISITING CARDS 100 superior, one line, with plate, Gent's Rs. 3; Ladies Rs. 3-8. Printing and supplying 100 cards, Gents' Re. 1; Ladies Rs. 1-4. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co. Poona City.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BHUSAVAL AND AMALNER.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st August, 1901, and until further notice, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS between BHUSAVAL and AMALNER will RUN to the following revised time table.—

		H. M.			H. M.
Bhusaval	D.	8 30	Amalner	D.	14 15
Jalgaon Junction	A.	9 0	Jalgaon Junction	A.	16 37
Jalgaon Junction	D.	9 50	Jalgaon Junction	D.	17 2
Amalner	A.	12 12	Bhusaval	A.	17 42

For detailed timings see the notice exhibited at Principal stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 14th of August, 1901.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 89 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 30 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes "inter alia" a provision (S. 80) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 6th September 1901 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 2 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before 31st December 1901. Interest to accrue from date of actual payment of the full amount allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and both deposits will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on the 6th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board,

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-10 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-20 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-40 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

11 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 per cent.
REPAYABLE 1st JUNE, 1943.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive upto 12 NOON, Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1901, sealed tenders for a 4 per cent. debenture loan of 11 lakhs forming the 2nd instalment of a loan of 24½ lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, etc. etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1	Prize		1,000
1	Do.		500
1	Do.		250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2	Do.	„ 100 „	200
2	Do.	„ 75 „	150
4	Do.	„ 50 „	200
10	Do.	„ 25 „	250
100	Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1 „	200
523	Prizes	Total	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY, & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila.
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Oure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, the 17th August :—

Cotton	1,146	bales.
Wheat	9,039	cwts.
Linseed	3,421	,,
Rapeseed	8,158	,,
Gingellyseed	719	,,
Poppyseed	899	,,
Groundnuts	79	,,
Castorseed	2,085	,,
Rice	426	,,
Myrabollams	455	,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, Aug. 19.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is firm with little business passing. We opened at Saturday's closing rates but, during the day 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand was offered without finding buyers and, it is reported the same rate has been done for T. T. near delivery to a small extent. The best rate for three months sight credits is 1s. 4 1-8d. with scarcely any bills offered for sale. We quote ;

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do ,, France	109 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate for the near settlement declined to 97 1-8 in the bazaar on Saturday night, but opened steady this morning at 97 5-16 and advanced to 97 3-8 with a limited business passing.

FREIGHT.

This market is firm with sellers at 15s. 6d. for August shipment open ports and not much enquiry at the rate. Business is again reported or March, April, May at 16s. 6d. pp.

SEEDS.

There is little to report in this market to-day. The quotation for bold linseed ready remains at Rs. 11, with little doing, and business has been done at Rs. 9 for April-May. Small Linseed has been sold at Rs. 10-11 ready. Brown Cawnpore and Delhi Rapeseed is quoted Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7. Poppyseed Rs. 9-3 sellers. Castorseed Rs. 34, Gingelly 50 per cent. December-January business done Rs. 40.

COTTON.

There is a limited inquiry from the mills with sellers prices unchanged, and a firm tone in the market for ready cotton. The day's sales are estimated at 700 bales. The Sutta market is steady. We quote:

Bengals, fully good ...Rs. 166 15-25 Jan. 1902.
Khandesh do. ... ,, 171 do.
Broach M. G. good ... ,, 205 ; 15-25 March 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 17th August, as compared with the statement of the 10th August :—

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liabilities		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,41,173	10,98,344
Public Deposits at Branches	28,09,148	38,10,211
Other Deposits	492,24,367	4,54,38,132
Post Bills	16,505	20,659
Credits undrawn	20,84,729	18,54,280
Rs.	7,67,73,912	7,77,17,626
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,09,47,025	1,15,65,136
Other authorised Securities	25,30,621	24,85,173
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	51,86,120	53,29,729
Loans do. do. do.	1,65,53,002	1,75,65,116
Bills discounted and purchased	1,77,17,146	1,68,25,813
Dead Stock	3,74,776	3,74,776
Stamps and Stationery	17,173	17,102
Balance with other Banks	3,4',937	3,10,960
Cash	2,30,47,114	2,332,13,762
Rs.	7,67,73,912	7,77,17,626

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Saturday last was the most successful of this monsoon reason there being twenty-four members out competing. The enjoyment was slightly marred by a heavy shower which although it did not last long was sufficient to spoil several what otherwise might have been good scores. The shoot next Saturday will be at 200 and 300 yards as a large addition of competitors is expected, it is desired that those who can possibly get down to the Colaba Range early should do so promptly at 3 p.m. so as to enable the shooting to be got over early. Four targets (canvas with proper marking) will be in use.

Result of the 11th Competition—Distance 500 yards.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score,	Total.
Clr Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	1	22	23c
Sergt W Walmsley B V R	M H	1	22	23a
Major T M English B V R	L E	—	22	22
Vol C A Lillywhite G I P R V	M H	1	10	21b
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R V	M H	1	18	19
Corpl M Veevers B V R	M H	1	18	19
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	2	17	19
Mr Featherstone Civilian	M H	1	17	18
Lieut H S Jacob G I P R V	M H	1	17	18
Sergt-Maj R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	17	17
Lieut A G Herbert G I P R V	M H	1	16	17
Vol T G Race B V R	M H	1	15	16
Sergt F A Beddie B L H	M H	1	14	15
Corpl Ewing B V A	M H C	2	13	15
Lieut A R Sharp B V R	L M	—	14	14
Vol A Baker B V R	M H	1	13	14
Gunner Murray B V A	M H C	2	9	11
Clr Sergt O'Donnell C Depot	L M	—	10	10
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	L M	2	7	9
Gunner P Hunter B V A	L M	Retired.		
Vol J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	,,		
Cyclist N A Spencer B V R	M H	,,		
Trooper T S Hall B L H	L M	,,		
Trooper East B L H	M H C	,,		

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b ,, 2nd ,,
c H C H Points Winner 3rd Spoon
d Winner 4th Spoon

Result of the 12th Competition—Distance 600 yards.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score,	Total
Corpl M Veevers B V R	M H	2	24	26a
Sergt Maj R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	2	22
Clr-Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	2	19	21
Major T M English B V R	L E	—	20	20
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R V	M H	2	18	20
Sergt W Walmsley B V R	M H	2	18	20b
Vol C A Lillywhite G I P R V	M H	2	18	20c
Vol J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	2	18	20
Lieut H S Jacob G I P R V	M H	2	17	19d
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	4	15	19
Sergt F A Beddie B L H	M H	2	16	18
Lieut A G Herbert G I P R V	M H	2	13	15
Vol A Baker B V R	M H	2	12	14
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	4	10	14
Corpl Ewing B V A	M H C	4	10	14
Gunner Murray B V A	M H C	4	7	11
Mr Featherstone Civilian	M H	Retired.		
Vol T G Race B V R	M H	,,		
Clr-Sergt O'Donnell C Depot	L M	,,		
Gunner P Hunter B V A	M H C	,,		
Sergt A R Sharp B V R	L M	,,		
Trooper T S East B L H	M H C	,,		
Cyclist W A Spencer B V R	M H	,,		
Trooper Hall B L H	L M	,,		

a H C 4 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b ,, 2 ,, ,, 2nd ,,
c ,, 2 ,, ,, 3rd ,,
d ,, 2 ,, ,, 4th ,,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 441 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	249	9	453
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,53,000	5,65,000	16,000	9,34,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,43,000	6,80,000	20,000	11,43,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,228	1,52,220	1,156	2,53,204
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	330	2	549
Total to corresponding date do.	4,57,558	11,94,683	11,277	16,53,518

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 44,204
Decrease to date ... ,, 5,10,518

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale, Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-31m., 2-20a. Low water, 8-7m., 8-32a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m. to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Natal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

J. J. Hospital.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rupees (50) only from the Thakur Sahib of Wudwan, towards the Poor Box of the J. J. Hospital.

House-Breaking.—Memonbhoy Abdulali, a commission agent, who resides on the fifth floor of a house in Nagdani street, has reported to the Police that during Saturday night his place was entered and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 778 were stolen from a cupboard. The entrance into the house was effected by means of the scaffolding erected in the sweeper's gully by the side of the building.

Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following gifts, &c., during the month of July :—Messrs. Sha Deoji Thakersee, Sha Mepu Hensee, Sha Hirji Nagsee, and Sha Nagsee Chapsee, sweets ; Haji Rahimtully Haji Dawood, plantains ; Sheth Abdulla Haji Dawood, 5 goats, 23 dozen, woollen caps and fruit.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—Our Collection of Indian Pigeons, by Mr. E. H. Aitken. Elephant Shooting in Upper Burma, by Mr. E. R. Jadine, on the deposits of fossil remains of extinct animals in the Sewalik Hills, of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, by General W. Osborn, and the Lillies of Mahableshar and others, by Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S.

Burglary at Bandra.—A burglary of a daring nature was attempted on Thursday night at the residence of Mr. J. A. Vanderhide in his gardens known as "The Nursery" close by the Bandra hill, where some burglars entered the bungalow through the hall by cutting off some wooden bars and up-lifting the glass panes. The safe containing cash and jewellery was found intact, but the burglars succeeded in carrying away some clothes, which were found next morning strewn about the gardens.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) ;—

March	Soldiers in the Park	Monckton.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Barcarolle	Sur le Lido	Thony.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrback.

God save the King.

Fatal Fall.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Muncharam Chokhiram, a Brahmin mendicant, aged forty years. The deceased resided with some of his co-religionists on the second storey of a house at Coombharwada. On Sunday evening, he and others took their food and retired to rest. About 11 o'clock an alarm was raised that some one had fallen into the street. On going down they found the deceased lying on the road immediately under a window. He was conscious and stated that as it was sultry during the night, he went and sat on a window ledge and that he suddenly overbalanced himself and fell. He was placed in a gharry and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way and his body was then taken to the Morgue. A verdict of death from internal injuries caused by an accidental fall was returned by the jury.

Ghastly Discovery.—Yesterday morning a box containing a human body in a very advanced state of decomposition, was found concealed in a heap of chunam lying in a room on the ground floor of a house, belonging to Hanifabei, a Mahomedan woman in Bhisti Moholla, Jackeria Musjid Road. The box, which was about three feet long and over a foot and a half broad, on being opened, was found to contain a quantity of human bones and a skull. In the evening Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry. Joseph Haji Momin, a servant in the employ of Mahomed Valdina, a mistry, deposed that about half past 8 o'clock that morning his master sent him to a house in Bhisti Moholla, in which there was a lime shop, to fetch a quantity of lime in a bullock cart. The heap of the lime was lying in a corner on the left hand side of the godown. When he had removed about fifteen baskets of lime from the heap, the shovel struck something hard. He found it was a box about two feet long, twenty inches high and twenty inches broad. The box emitted a nasty smell. Witness was surprised at the discovery and drove his cart away. He then informed his master and the Police. The heap of lime was dry and unbroken. The box was not locked. The inquiry was adjourned to the 1st September next.

Theft of a Surgical Case.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Shivnandan, a Purdesee, having a record of one previous conviction against him, was charged by constable Giles, with stealing a leather case containing surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 150, belonging to Colonel W. K. Hatch, I.M.S., Principal of the Grant Medical College. The accused was further charged with theft of clothing, the property of a syce. It appears that Colonel Hatch left the surgical case in his brougham on Saturday night and missed it next morning. On inquiry, the instruments were found thrown about the compound of the complainant's bungalow. The same evening the accused was arrested on Falkland Road on suspicion with two pieces of wearing apparel in his possession. The accused then made a statement and pointed out the place whence he had stolen the clothing and the case of surgical instruments. The evidence showed that on Saturday night accused entered complainant's stables at Pedder Road and removed the property in question from the brougham. Finding that the case contained only surgical instruments, he threw them about the compound and walked away taking with him only two pieces of wearing apparel, which he found in the stables. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the Railway case in which the G. I. P. Co. had taken action against a passenger for over riding with a 3rd class ticket having the same fare, has now terminated in a withdrawal owing to the passenger having made good the half anna excess fare, I take the liberty of inquiring whether the Company has acted within its rights. Its demand, I think, could not be justified if the passenger had intimated his *bona fide* intention to Railway servants prior to overriding. If this condition was fulfilled it looks unfair that he should be made to pay a higher fare than that paid by a fellow-passenger for travelling the same distance, simply because he was wanting in forethought in not asking at the booking station a ticket for the longest distance. Formerly, the B.B. and C.I. Railway Co. in cases of a ticket bearing the same fare had thereon more than one station printed as its destination. Thus, "Dadar to Grant Road or Charni Road" was noticeable on a 3rd class ticket, the fare being one anna up to Charni Road. The G.I.P. Co. in my opinion seems to have acted unwisely in the matter by taking the case before a magistrate, for thereby it has opened the eyes of the public, who will always make it a rule to apply for a ticket for the longest distance, which course for obvious reasons would result in some disadvantages to the Company itself, as explained below:—

(a) For instance, when a passenger from Dadar intending to go to Masjid, though in possession of a ticket for Victoria Terminus alights at the former station, the ticket-collectors there will have to register the ticket as Irregular, and those at the Terminus will likewise be troubled by accounting for the same as a missing ticket.

(b) If the ticket so collected at Musjid be not at once obliterated by its being punched at that station there is fear of its being reissued by Masjid to a passenger proceeding to Victoria Terminus by a following train.

Again, the prosecution in this case leads me to raise the following two issues, and the travelling public will be thankful if the Railway authorities enlighten them thereon :—

1. As a few people know, the 1st class fare from Howrah to Byculla or Victoria Terminus via Jabalpur is Rs. 91-11-0, whereas from Howrah to Dadar—a distance shorter by 6 miles—Rs. 96-8-0 (now reduced from Rs. 111-10-0 to Rs. 96-8-0). Now may I ask if a passenger holding a ticket "Howrah to Dadar" overrode to the Terminus after notifying his intention to the Guard of the train, will he be refunded Rs. 4-13-0, the fare originally charged in excess at Howrah ?

2 Some Railway Companies charge some fares for a higher and a lower class ticket when the distance travelled does not exceed one mile. Supposing that the 1st and 2nd class fares from station A to B is one anna, and a passenger having purchased a 2nd class ticket desires to travel 1st class with the knowledge of the Railway servants, will he be required to pay any excess fare on his alighting at station B, and if so what, the difference in the fare being nil ?—Yours, &c.,

P.

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton were engaged on Thursday with a report of proceedings from Mr. J. C. Gloster, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of Imperator against Shivbalya bin Satyapa. The accused was charged before Mr. Gloster and jury with the murder of a girl named Tara. The jury returned a vedict of not guilty ; and Mr. Gloster, disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, submitted the case for the orders of the High Court, being of opinion that a retrial may be ordered if it was considered, in view of the verdict, that sufficient grounds for a conviction had not been shewn. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case appeared to be these. Tara, daughter of Shirapa, a girl aged about nine years, disappeared from her house in Shivapur village on Friday the 17th May last. Her dead body was found next day in a well about half a mile from the village. Enquiries elicited the fact that she had been called out by Bhaini and Luxmi, daughters of Gunga, woman, on the Friday morning. They had been on a visit with their mother to the village of Shinapur, and returned to their own village Bhoj, some four or five miles distant on that Friday. On the recovery of the corpse, the police patel and complainant, Shivapa proceeded to Bhoj, to the house of Gunga. She was stated to have denied all knowledge of the matter, but when the girl's Bhaini and Luxmi were sent for, they inplicated the present accused, stating that he had met them and the deceased Tara at or near the well according to previous arrangement ; that he had called Tara aside ; and shortly after rejoined Bhaini and Luxmi. He then handed Tara's ornaments to Bhaini, telling her to give them to her mother's Gunga who was waiting for them not for off. She received the ornaments, took them home, and they were there found concealed in a niche in the wall, the hole being plastered over. Bhaini produced them from it in the presence of the complainant and the patel. In making the reference to the High Court, Mr. Gloster stated that the jury retured a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the case was a "doubtful" one. He has had the verdict under careful consideration for two or three days, and in the view he had taken, he felt it his duty to submit the case to the High Court. The verdict could not, he thought, be characterised as perverse ; but having had an opportunity on two occasions of seeing the chief witnesses, Bhaini Luxmi under examination, he was strongly of opinion that the verdict was wrong. That the girl Tara, Mr. Gloster said, was murdered for the sake of her ornaments was clearly proved. There appeared to be no room for doubting that the girl's Bhaini and Luxmi were with her immediately before her death. Their evidence appeared straightforward and consistent, and the only plausible ground, that Mr. Gloster could think of, for doubting their story of the part taken by the accused would be their natural desire to protect their mother Gunga. On the theory that Gunga was responsible for Tara's death, one might expect to find her daughters exculpating her entirely even at the expense of an innocent man. But though they assigned to her no part in the actual murder, their evidence by no means exculpated her completely ; and Mr. Gloster could not bring himself to suppose that these two girls could have been so skilfully tutored as to make them refrain from going the full length to which one would expect them to go, and discribe instead a series of fictitious events, inculpating her to a lesser extent, presumably lest an attempt to exonerate her completly might be looked on with suspicion. If then, Mr. Gloster remarked, their story that they met Gunga a short distance from the well and handed the ornaments over to her, be accepted as true, as he thought it must be, it implied that, whatever her previous knowledge of the intended crime, she took no actual part in it. No possible motive then appeared for these witnesses falsely accusing their relative, the accused, of the crime if. In fact, the offender were some one else. Mr. Gloster suggested, as mentioned above, that if it was considered that sufficient grounds for a conviction had not been shewn, that a retrial might be ordered.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said. We are unable to differ from the unanimous verdict of the jury. As the Sessions Judge said in his charge, it is not an impossible view that Gunga committed the murder. We think that it would be very unsafe on the evidence of the two little girls Bhaini and Luxmi, to convict the accused Shivbalya. We must, therefore direct that he be acquitted and discharged.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe was engaged at the High Court, Original Side, to-day, with the further hearing of the suit brought by Sharpurji Burjorji Bharucha against Gordhandas Runchordas. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai, Jamaitram and Madan.

The plaintiff, an exchange broker, claimed to recover Rs. 3,257-15-0 being the difference between the purchase and selling price of telegraphic transfers. His case was that in September 1898, he purchased, on defendant's behalf, telegraphic transfers, from the Credit Lyonnais to the extent of £20,000 ; and in November by the defendant's direction resold them. The plaintiff, who had guaranteed the Bank against loss had paid them the difference between the purchase and sale prices, which he now claimed to recover from the defendants.

Mr. Robertson for the defendant, at the close of the evidence, submitted that the onus of proof lay on the plaintiff, who had failed to make out his case. In regard to the suggestion that he had guaranteed the Bank against loss, the plaintiff had only called two witnesses—two clerks lately in the bank's employ. He had entirely neglected to call any merchants dealing with the Bank to show what was the usual practice followed. The entry in the plaintiff's books contained no mention of any guarantee having been given. Mr. Robertson said it was a suspicious circumstance that inspection of the receipt granted by the Bank to the plaintiff, for the amount of the difference had been refused. No explanation had been given why it had not been produced, and that led to the suggestion that such a receipt had never existed.

Mr. Scott, for the plaintiff, admitted the onus of proof lay with his client, and that he had made out a good case. His case was supported by the counterfoil books which showed that the contracts for purchase and sale were made in the defendant's name Plaintiff had also to prove that the difference had been paid in the defendant's name, and treated as a debt due by the latter. The plaintiff's books showed all that, and no suggestion had been made that the books were badly kept. The defendant had been several times called on to pay the amount claimed, but as he had not done so, the plaintiff had been obliged to file the suit. The contract had either been entered into by the defendant on his own account or else as the agent of his brother, Keshulal, but in either case counsel submitted that the defendants would be responsible for the payment of the debt. In regard to the evidence of the Bank clerks the Court could not discredit these statements as they knew of the practice under which contracts were carried out.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the suit, remarked that the plaintiff's books appeared to have been regularly kept. His statement that the transfers had been purchased and sold, under instructions received from the defendant, had been supported by the evidence of his accountant, while other evidence had been adduced to show that the defendant had offered to hand over security for the debt. His lordship considered that certain of the account works put in by the defence were not so reliable as those of the plaintiff, for certain transactions that had been admitted to have taken place did not appear in them. His lordship gave a decree in plaintiff's favour with interest and costs, and directed that the latter should be taxed as for a long cause.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in delivering judgment, said the fact was that £10,000 were purchased by plaintiff in defendant's name and resold, and that the loss thereon was Rs. 3,257-15-0. The defence was that it was not the transaction of defendant, but of his brother Keshavlal. Plaintiff produced his account books, which all seemed perfectly regularly kept. And gave a fair and accurate account of his transactions. Keshavlal admitted that he was in embarrassed circumstances, and it seemed improbable that plaintiff would of his own accord incur the risk of loss without any ground whatever. Besides, plaintiff had already objected to pay large sums for differences due by Keshavlal. Defendant had no satisfactory account books, and Keshavlal's were not on the whole as reliable as those of the plaintiff. On a consideration of the whole evidence, His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,679-14-0 with interest at 6 per cent from 1st January 1901, and costs, the same to be taxed as in a long cause.

AN EATING HOUSE FOR HINDU STUDENTS.

At the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling for a rule *nisi* directed to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay. Mr. T. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, on behalf of Succobai, a Brahmin woman, the keeper of an eating house in Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, applied to his lordship for a rule *nisi* calling upon the Commissioner of Police to show cause why a license should not be granted to her for conducting the eating house. Mr. Desai said that the Commissioner, in answer to petitions sent to him on the subject of the license, refused to grant his client a license on the ground that she was a woman, and could not be a fit person to conduct such business. At the eating house in question, about 170 students, who were preparing for the University examinations, used to have their meals, and these also wrote to the Commissioner, saying they were greatly inconvenienced by the closing of the eating house.

His lordship granted a rule "nisi" as applied for.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. MARINE BATTALION.

This match was played on Saturday last on the Marine Battalion grounds and after a most exciting finish resulted in a victory for the visitors by the narrow margin of 6 runs. The batting on both sides was very poor, the bowlers having the upper hand throughout. C. M. Ward for the Gymkhana took seven wickets for 6 runs and did the bat trick. Private Ibrahim for the Marine Battalion captured eight wickets for a little over two runs a piece. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr R Reid, b Ebrahim	4	not out	12
Mr C M Ward, c Pandnak, b Ebrahim	3	c Kasim, b Kamalnak	19
Lieut C Hughes, c Pandnak, b Ebrahim	0	l-b-w, b Kamalnak	2
Lieut Hamilton, b Ebrahim	5		
Mr V Bromley, b Kasim	17		
Mr F J Marshall, c Saknak, b Ebrahim	0		
Lieut Washington, b Ebrahim	0		
Mr E C Trotter, l-b-w, b Ebrahim	4		
Mr S J Gillum, b Ebrahim	2		
Mr T L Roberts, c Changnak, b Kasim	0		
Mr Lees, not out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	2
Total	41	Total (2 wickets)	35

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Private Ebrahim, b Ward	6
Private Kasim, b Ward	0
Private Pandnak, b Ward	1
Private Babnak, b Hughes	0
Private Changnak, b Ward	8
Private Sonmeter, l-b-w, b Reid	15
Boy Satnak, b Ward	0
Private Kamalnak, b Ward	0
Private Saknak, c and b Ward	0
Private Fakir Mahomed, b Reid	2
Private Peer Mahomed, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	35

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by one run after the most exciting finish of the season. Baloo for the Hindoos scored 56 and took six wickets. The following are the scores :

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

P Machiwalla, l-b-w, b Balu	0
D Daruwala, b Balu	29
R Mancherji, c and b Banda	21
C M Patel, c Talpade, b Balu	1
R Mehta, b Balu	8
Driver, c Diveker, b Balu	0
R Modi, c Diveker, b Banda	17
Chinoy, c Talpade, b Banda	10
Pochkhanawalla, c Telang, b Balu	15
Kaka, not out	13
Mistry, c Telang, b Banda	4
Extras	12
Total	131

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Daderker, c Chinoy, b Kaka	26
Agasker, b Mistry	0
Talpade, b Kaka	1
Banda, b Kaka	0
Diveker, run out	0
Telang, b Mistry	0
Balu, b Mistry	56
Date, b Kaka	0
Bhandare, c Pochkhanawalla, b Driver	8
Chunilal, b Mistry	15
Kertiker, not out	8
Extras	16
Total	130

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground last Saturday and resulted in a victory for the home team by two wickets and 66 runs. The following are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masurker, c Sanzgiri, b Judha	25
W B Talpade, c Hazen, b Judha	4
P K Telang, c Padbidri, b Judha	20
W G Shete, run out	0
V A Dabholker, b Chowbel	24
P Balu, c Deshmukh, b Padbidri	5
K H Date, c Sanzgiri, b Judha	9
S A Shete, c Deshmukh, b Judha	9
C V Mehta, not out	17
P N Dandeker, not out	10
Bhatavdeker, to bat	
Extras	7
Total	130

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Chowbel, c Talpade, b Bhatavdeker	13
Vazifdar, c Telang, b Bhatavdeker	0
Faizi, b Talpade	21
Sen, b Talpade	0
Sanzgiri, b C V Mehta	1
Deshmukh, b Talpade	0
Padbidri, b C V Mehta	0
Hazen, c S A Shete, b C V Mehta	3
Taraporowala, c Balu, b C V Mehta	4
Judha, not out	13
Thakur, b Talpade	2
Extras	7
Total	64

RALLI BROTHERS CRICKET CLUB.

The following are the scores of the matches played by Ralli Brothers "A" and "B" teams on the Esplanade Parade Ground on Saturday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

W Hogan, b Sorabjee Batliwala	14
G Downes, run out	12
A Green, b Sorabjee Batliwala	5
R Hogan, b Writer	3
V C Martin, b Writer	0
R Briscoe, c K Mistri, b Sorabjee Batliwala	10
Maidment, b Sorabjee Batliwala	9
Grennan, b Sorabjee Batliwala	1
Cole, b Sorabjee Batliwala	2
Rowbottom, not out	4
Stockbridge, b Writer	0
Extras	2
Total	72

RALLI BROTHERS' "A" TEAM.

B D Gagrat, l-b-w, b R Hogan	41
K Mistri, b R Hogan	3
J J Rodgers, b Briscoe	0
Sorabjee Batliwala, not out	27
J C Machliwala, b Cole	25
D N Writer, not out	1
G V Hussey	Did not bat.
J Mistri	
K N Parukh	
M P Vijayker	
P H Pinto	
Extras	23
Total	120

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

J Walsh, b Guard	0
Smithers, b Guard	5
Dawson, b Guard	0
Tripp, run out	5
Captain Muter, b Holland	0
Maneckjee, c Holland b Guard	0
Roberts, b Holland	34
J Kelly, b Shapurjee	4
Seerval, not out	21
Wheeler, b Holland	0
Scott, b Holland	0
Extras	9
Total	78

RALLI BROTHERS' "B" TEAM.

N S Sooj, b Roberts	5
G A Phillips, b Roberts	0
T C Walsh, b Roberts	0
F F Guard, b Roberts	8
G R Holland, c Roberts, b J Walsh	3
Shapurjee Batliwala, run out	15
E G Rodgers, b Roberts	4
Motiram Moreshwar, b Muter	26
Shamrao Pathare, b Roberts	5
J de Lima, b Roberts	1
E Vinay, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	77

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

THE COFFEE CROP IN COORG.

An estimate of the coffee crop in Coorg for 1901 has been received from the local Administration, and the figures are appended, with the estimates of 1900, for comparison :

	1900 tons	1901 tons
Estimated yield (2 cwt an acre for Europeans in 1900 and 1½ cwt in 1901)	2,751	1,988
Estimated yield (½ cwt an acre for natives in 1900 and 1-3 cwt in 1901)	1,120	701
Total	3,871	2,689

Estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well cultivated coffee in full bearing 23-4cwt 2 cwt. Export of coffee taken from the toll gate returns 2,366 tons 3,665 tons Average annual export of coffee in the ten three preceding years 3,326 tons, 3,258 tons Taking the average crop to be about 4,560 tons, the estimate of 2,689 tons for the present season represents about 59 per cent of the average against 76 per cent in 1900.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August, 17)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Notification in the home Dep placing the services of Lieutenant L. S. Browne, 38th (Dogra) Reg of Bengal Infantry, at the disposal of the Gov of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is hereby cancelled.

The service of Capt W. Hudson, Cant Mag Jullundur, are placed at the disposal of the Gov of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Cant Mag.

The Rev H.T.P. Smith has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation, on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estab to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt H. Burden, I M S (Bengal), an Agency Surge of the 2nd class, become substantive Agency Surgn in Gilgit on the 28th Oct 9100.

Capt A. B. Drummond, I St C, a Political Asst of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst to the Resident in Mewar.

Lieut S. B. St. Joan, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted as Asst to the Agent to the Gov Genl in Rajputana.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the Viscount de Wrem, as Consul Genl for Portugal at Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr O J Sykes, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant Genl, Madras, with effect from the 3rd of Aug 1901.

Mr R Waterfield, Asst Accountant Genl Bombay is granted privilege leave for three months, 1901.

Mr J P Hardiman I C S is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Bombay with effect from the same date.

Mr J Bridgnell offing Supernumerary Chief Suput in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 1st of Aug 1901.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract, beigg paragraph 1 of a military despatch from the R Hon' the Secy of State for India, No 85 dated 26th July 1901 is published for general information :—

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Lieuts their commissions being dated the 27th June 1901 the day one which they passed out of the Army Medical School :—C E Charles, A G McKendrick, O St J Moses and, J W Little Bengal ; F W Sumner, H R Nutt and, J A Barnes Punjab ; W D Ritchie Bengal ; N E H Scott, J K S Fleming E C Hepper and O E Southon, Punjab ; G Fowler Bengal ; J Husband, H B Foster G B Butt and G C L Kerans Punjab ; C B McConaghy Bombay H W Illius and E W Browne Punjab ; J B Christian and A M Bombay ; F T Thompson Punjab ; L P Brassey C F Marr S Bose and P L O'Neill Madras.

STAFF CROPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India :— Lieu A C B Mackinnon, Northamptonshire Regt, Double Co Officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Re it of Bengal Infy. ; and Second-Lieut T H Catty, West York Regt, Double Co Officer, 9th Madras Infy.

The undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secr of State for India:—Second Lieut J P May.

RETIREMENTS.

Col G E Mooey, In St Cs, has been permitted by the Secr of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th July 1901, subject to H M's approval.

Hon Capt Ge Grevelink, Dep Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect the 24th June 1901, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer have been permitted by the Secr of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Capt D. D. Baynes, In S Co, 12th Regt of Bengal Cav 1st July 1901 ; and Lieut G G I Carmichael. In S C and Regt of Madras infy 5th July 1901.

REWARDS—GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity for the quarter ending 30th June 1901 :—Ordnance Dept—Store-Sergt Th Tierney and J Reilly, Supply and Transport Corps—Sergt J Ar Morris.—Madras Railway Volunteers—1st class Segt-Instr Wil Stalley.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Batn, Bo, Ba and Cel In Ry Volunteers—E G Heefke, gentleman to be Second-Lieut in the Cadet Company, to fill and existing vacancy.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of clause 152 India Army Circulars of 1895:

1st Batt B B and C I Ry Volunteers, Color-Sergeant B. R. Morrif.

2nd Batt B B and C I Ry Volunteers. Volus A. M. E. Roberts, and J. R. Smith.

OLD "THREE-DECKERS."

H. M. S. "Rodney" ploughed the sea into two broad ribbons of white foam, as she gathered weigh on her journey out to the Cape of Good Hope, in days when the Boer War was undreamed of and ships like this old "three-decker" ruled the waves supreme.

Nine hundred men manned her, and prominent among them was Corporal Eccles, one of the "boys of the old brigade."

Corporal Eccles, who spins this yarn to me, is now hale and hearty at 65, and he has served Her Majesty 21 years as a Royal Marine—"soldier and sailor too."

"'Twould take me days to tell you all my experiences during the 21 years I spent on the old 'three-deckers,' H.M.S. 'Dragon,' 'Camellian,' and 'Rodney,'" said the bluff old Corporal, shifting his quid, "but that storm off the Cape in the 'Rodney' was the worst bit o' weather I ever experienced.

"Nine hundred men on board her, and 150 men disabled or wounded in the hurricane. Casks broke adrift from their lashings, thundering against the bulwarks until they started a plank. Sheep caught by hills of incoming green seas, were swept down the hatches like corks in a millrace.

"I carry a wound on my thigh to this day that was caused by a table hurled against me when scrambling into my hammock. Aye, m' lad, a sailor-life is full of adventures and *tests of endurance*. During the whole 21 years of active service I never had a day's illness. That's a pretty good record !

"When my term was nearly completed I was transferred to H.M.S. 'Pembroke.' She had just been taken off active service and was being fitted out for a workship. During the alterations, as she lay at her moorings dismantled, her ports wide open, I had to take my turn on sentry duty, rain or snow.

"Mid-winter it was, and the weather cold and raw.

"Pacing about 'tween decks," said the Corporal "exposed to the worst of weathers, I caught a severe cold, and I couldn't shake it off. My record was broken.

"It settled on my chest, hard and fast, making my breathing awfully bad. I couldn't walk uphill. I was too wheezy. You could hear me breathing, like a tug, twenty yards off. I did manage to struggle through my work, though.

"Then indigestion set in. After eating, my stomach became swollen with wind, making *a disagreeable rumbling noise* and causing great pain. Several doctors tried to help me, but their medicine didn't hit the mark. I got worse and worse.

"The old 'Pembroke,' now lying at Chatham, is something like the hulk I then was. My cough shook my body through and through. For months I slept propped up with pillows. After a fit of coughing, perspiration rolled off me, soaking my linen. My body seemed on fire.

"Like the sharp stab of a cowardly knife did a long breath pain me. I got alarmed and nervous, for *things were looking ugly*.

"Though this day is the 20th of April, 1900," said the gallant Corporal, "I yet remember that aching pain that caught me in the back, on the right side, and that my bowels were very costive. Altogether, I was in a bad way. My wife, when the doctors had failed to help me—a sheer hulk—insisted on giving me Mother Seigel's Syrup, to pull me round.

"I had no faith in it, *because* it was an unprescribed medicine, but I *swear* by Seigel's *now*. My first bottle sharpened my appetite, improved my breathing, and loosened my cough.

"The improvement continued week by week until I was completely restored to health. Cough, pain, and weariness were *swept away like chaff before the wind*."

"Corporal Eccles," of 9, Southill Road, Chatham, says Mr. H. Woolgar, "is personally known to me. Unquestionably, Seigel's Syrup saved his life. Now he is getting younger every day."

"Aye," continued the old seaman, who, by the way, is proud of his medal for "long service," "Mother Seigel's Syrup put life, power and 'go' into my almost lifeless hulk. I am now sixty-five, still young and full of life and energy—all due, mark you, Sir, to Seigel's Syrup. If you think others will try its powers, you, may publish this."

Such was the Corporal's stirring narrative, and its truth is vouched for by Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Chatham High Street, number 312, who writes : "I can verify every word that Mr. Eccles has said. Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a new man of him. *No man* acquainted with Mr. Eccles's case *could* doubt the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup for all disorders of the stomach and liver."

H.M.S. "Rodney" no more ploughs the deep, but she lies in peace and quite at Chatham ; yet *you* who are sailing in stormy waters because there is trouble within you—mutiny among your digestive organs, in fact—can follow in the steps of the gallant Corporal, and can attain, in this way, to the same hale old age.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES, 1901.

Owners are reminded that second entries close on Tuesday the 20th August.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 14th August, 1901.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 17th August, with a general cargo and the Hon'ble Mr D McIver, Mr Messayen and 7 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, Captain A Mitii, arrived in harbour yesterday, with the following passengers :—From Venice—Mrs Recton and Mr E J Arthur, From Karachi—Mr E Walker, Mr V F Barker, Mr Fred Reed and two Misses Mayne.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain C Sharfe, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F R Byron, Mrs A S Steele, Miss Howick, Mr D X Minezes, Mr P Mc Little, seven natives and 250 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain A L Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 30th July, via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Hewet, Mr T A Hussain, Mr F M Barnett, Mr A J Saville and one deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 19.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast	Hill	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J O S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	—
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence		Indian Marine
Clive		Indian Marine
Nancowry		Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Plassey		Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats		—

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Clyde	4096	London			P & O Co
Byculla	1516	Abbott	Rangoon, &c		M M & Co
Rajput	3651	Bullock	Calcutta, &c		T M & Co
Bavaria	3705	Haig	Liverpool &c		W & A G & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Simla	1086	Whitehead			M M & Co
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay			T M & Co
Bengal	2251	Valentine			P & O Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
Trieste	3203	Mitis			A L S N Co
Kangra	1478	Sharpe			M M & Co
E Simons	2162	Vacquier			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Howick Hall	2378	Kilvert	Kobe		T M & Co
B	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Karachi		Glade & Co
C	Clydesdale	2246	Sharp	Hamburg	15-8	M M & Co
E	Mount Oswald	2078	Hughes	Hamburg		W&A G&Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	Clumberhall	2320	Fell	Stettin		R A Willis
M	Courland	992	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
P	Fonar	1988	Cunningham	Liverpool		T M & Co
Q	Haidari	1562	Eriksen	Rangoon		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Penani	562	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	N Mahomed	Karachi	25-8	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
4	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Hull	22-8	F F & Co
5	Rothenfels	1864	Brieting	Karachi	21-8	Glade & Co
7	City of Perth	2578	Wilson	Karachi	21-8	F F & Co
8	Carinthia	1734	Marcochino	China	23-8	A S N Co
9	Istrar	2979	McKay	Antwerp	24-8	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3629	Gordon	London	24-8	P & O Co
14	Culna	1464	Hill	Karachi	20-8	M M & Co
15	Ville de Paris	2128	Hauzel	Dunkirk	31-8	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Moshtari	1119	Soutar	Mauritius	22-8	B & P S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Trieste s	Metis	Trieste, July 26
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Aug 17
	Bengal s	Valentine	Shanghai

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Sultan s	Scharfe	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Natal, for China.
,, Rothenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
,, St Ninian, for Muscat.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th August.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th August.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—August 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

340-01—Little and Co—Dorabjee Dinshaw and another vs Captain H A French—Roughton and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

65-01—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas and others vs Pitamberdas Mohanlal—Edgelow G and W
177-01—Mulvi H and M—Begnath Hurmudrai vs Huri Vukajee Patel.
191-01—N M Cama—Toolsidas Mathuradas and others vs Bal chund Mulchund and others.
320-01—In person—Rao Bahadur Kapurchand Maneckchund vs Manalaljee Girdhurlaljee.
349-01—Craigie L and O—Sir H S King and others vs R F O Gordon.
350 01—Craigie L and O—Sir H S King and another vs H V Bailey.
365-01—Daphtury and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Co—Matubhai J and M.
381-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrojee J Hormusjee vs Pestonjee J Hormusjee and another—Pestonjee R and K.
416-01—S B Noble—Wm Watson and another vs John Kermy
419-01—Unwalla and P—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee vs Ramjee alias Tricum Luckmon—Jamsetjee and R.
424-01—Kanga and P—Hurdutrai Nandram vs Revtilal Hukimjee.
425-01—Kanga and P—Hardutrai Nundram and another vs Ramchandra Basdev.
426-01—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram and another vs Basanthai Shivlal and others—Bicknell M and M.
444-01—Payne G S and M—Pragga Narron and others vs Koobhar Muljee Pacha.
462 01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Merwanjee Framjee Ghadiali and others.

For investigation of pauperism.

30-01—In person—Kana Kerra vs Juserbai widow and another—Wadia and G.
501—In person—Rajana Badoola vs Essa Chitar and others.

Long Cause.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling,

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

86-01—Mantri and B—Mahomedali Essufbhai and another vs Javerboo and another—Dikshit and D.
94-01—D D Romer—Gianles Sunkroojee Barne vs Ramjee Esajee—S B and N.
56 01—Matubhai J and M—Lalji Mowji vs Jivandas Haridas—Madhavji V.
8-446-01—H J R Hemming—Champsi Pitamber vs Mohanlal Punjabhai—Malvi H and M.
129-01—Little and Co—The Peninsular and Oriental S N Co vs Ebrahim Currimbhoy Naojee—Ardeshir H D and Co
128-01—Muljee and R—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dayabhai and others—E G and W. C M and M, and M and R.
157-01—Craigie L and O—Maghbai widow vs Javervahu alias Bachubai widow—E G and W.
158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayum Sarafally vs Abdool Hoosen Essoofali and others—M J and M and S B and N (for postponement).
162-01—In person (a pauper)—Lohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdul Hoosen Nazaralli—In person.
169-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Mowji Jairam vs Bai Parvatibai—S B and N.
183-01—Kanga and P—Kamprasad Bansidhur vs Vadilal Lalchund and another—Mansuklal D and J.
186-01—In person a pauper—Vithoba Fakerjee vs Nanabboy Cashinath—In person.
82-00—S B and Noble F F Fischer vs S J Tellery—Daphtary and F.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"AN HONEST TALE SPEEDS BEST, BEING PLAINLY TOLD"!

WE have been given to understand that some interested persons who set themselves up as "Madon & Co., Chemists" give the people to understand that their firm was the original and ours is a new concern, and opened in opposition to their business. This is entirely untrue, and misleading, and we claim without the least fear of being contradicted that ours is the

ORIGINAL MADON S PHARMACY,

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1872

by the present Proprietor of our firm, MR. B. S. MADON. This is a well-known fact that in establishing the name of "MADON—CHEMISTS" and make it widely known, we had spared no pains and expenses, and with our unceasing efforts the name of "MADON'S PHARMACY" made a Popular House-hold word with the Public of India; and as it always happens that some of the Employees of the Original firm (who were obliged to separate from the services of the old firm) having "MADON" as their surname, set up a business under the style and title of "MADON & Co.," thereby directly or indirectly many of our customers were led to understand that their firm was the original one or a Branch thereof. We hereby most respectfully beg to request you not to take any firm by a name similar to ours into your consideration as our own, and to give credulence to any reports made by these interested parties against us. We are compelled to give this explanation to our Patrons and the Public to prevent them from being imposed upon.

Further we beg to request you to kindly send all communications to us as noted below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise by confusion in names.

☞ OURS is the FIRST SHOP as you enter ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET from the Crawford Market.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
The Original Madon's Pharmacy, Estd. 1872.
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price Rs. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 19.

Khamgaon,—Rainfall 4·15 inches. Heavy rains here and same is reported from other districts. Kamptee.—Rainfall 4·10 inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Gingelly doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Break needed generally. Cotton sowing stopped.

Bhavangar.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved. All crops doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade In.	Espl'ade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cs.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cs.
Previously registered	80	82	76	23	80	72	70	49
Monday, 19th August	01	60	00	22	00	35	00	09
Total	81	42	76	45	81	12	70	58
Total fall to Aug. 19, 1900	60	·5	64	05	63	33	59	04
Total fall to Aug. 19, 1899	28	19	30	48	35	57	31	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO. LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 18th August	0	30
Monday, 19th August	0	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, while south-westerly and north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both day and night temperatures are slight. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are small, but show a rise in several places, and the sky continues cloudy.

Rain has fallen at several stations, the heaviest falls reported being 3·58" at Akola and 1·03" at Calicut.

Weather continues favourable for more or less general rain in light showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—Aug. 18.

10 p.m. .... 79·1

MONDAY—Aug. 19.

6 a.m. .... 77·9
10 a.m. .... 80·7
2 p.m. .... 81·2
4 p.m. .... 79·4

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	2,65,000	7,000	3,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	161	4	232
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	4,52,000	14,37,000	28,000	19,57,000
Total for 5 weeks	6,03,000	17,02,000	35,000	23,40,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,814	3,19,939	6,856	4,31,609
Per mile of Ry do.	64	191	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	5,20,840	21,22,788	26,349	26,69,977

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 48,609
Do. to date .... ,, 3,29,977

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 2nd August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug 1901—				
G I P R system	1,52,522	2,98,655	3,114	4,54,291
I M R do	42,602	1,12,583	1,204	1,56,389
Total	1,95,124	4,11,238	4,318	6,10,680
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Aug 1900—				
G I P R system	1,19,611	2,26,346	6,152	3,52,109
I M R do	50,023	95,499	6,304	1,51,826
Total	1,69,634	3,21,845	12,456	5,03,935
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+32,911	+72,309	−3,038	+1,02,182
Increase or Decrease... I M R	−7,421	+17,084	−5,100	+ 4,563

BAND INSTRUMENTS
FOR
MILITARY BANDS
AND
ORCHESTRA
Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CANADA.

DEATH.

RICH—June 29, at Victoria B C Canada, Joseph Rich, formerly of Bombay, of chronic bronchitis, aged 76 years. Deeply mourned by a sorrowing family.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRIMMIN—August 19, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Major Crimmin, I.M.S, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—August 14, at Heron Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J G Collins, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

MADGE—August 16, at Mussoorie, the wife of W C Madge, of a daughter.

MURRAY—August 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A J Murray, D S O, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, prematurely of a son, (still-born.)

DEATHS.

GRANT—July 20, at Calcutta, after a short illness, Kate Aileen Bridget, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J P Grant, E B S Railway P W D, Calcutta, aged 21 years and 5 months.

WHITE—August 15, at Lucknow, Eva Mary, the wife of Mr H G White, Assistant Loco Supt, O & R Railway.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron .... 5 8 each.
2 pints ,, ,, ... 7 8 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1901.

KOWEIT AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

OUR Bushire correspondent in a letter published this morning, sends us confirmation of the statement we were enabled to make some weeks ago to the effect that Mubarakh, the militant chief of Koweit, had formally refused to acknowledge Turkish suzerainty and memorialised for British protection. It seems that since the affair with the Amir of Nejd the Turkish Governor of Busreh made an attempt to compel Mubarakh to own allegiance to the Porte, and a force of four thousand Turkish troops was ordered to proceed to Koweit. But in the Bay they found a British man-of-war at anchor and the troops were promptly carried back to Busreh. The result of Mubarakh's application, which we believe was forwarded to the Foreign Office by Captain Phillips of H. M. S. Sphinx, has not yet been received. Meantime either the Sphinx or another of the East India squadron remains at hand and nothing daunted by his recent reverses Mubarakh is preparing for a sweeping revenge on Bin Rashid. The prospect of establishing a British protectorate at Koweit will be viewed with interest on the continent, for the Sheikh's capital has been definitely fixed upon as the terminus of the German Baghdad extension railway. But better for German stock-holders that they should have the end of their line in country, for the maintenance of peace in which England is responsible, than at the tender mercies of Turkey or a partially civilised Arab chief. Lord Curzon described Koweit as "nominally a part of the vilayet of Busreh" to which it paid tribute, but it is not greatly interfered with by the Central Power, who have never attempted to place a garrison here. His Excellency, then Mr. Curzon, was in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility when he made the acknowledgment that Koweit is vassal of Turkey and he wrote numerous things years ago that we do not suppose he will quite like to stand by to-day. There was for instance the little observation to the effect that the seizure of any port in the Gulf by Russia would mean an Anglo-Russian War. If the Home Government were of the opinion that the consequence would be so serious, we fear the war would not be long deferred. As the "Standard's" Odessa correspondent pointed out the other day there can no longer be any doubt whatever that Russia is firmly resolved upon eventually finding an outlet to the Indian Ocean through the territory of its "future Persian vassal." The departure of the steamer Azoff for the Gulf, to which our correspondent refers, is regarded by the Russian Press as an indication of revived public interest in Russia's active and forward policy in Persia, several of the metropolitan organs describing this departure as the gradual conversion of the dominions of the Shah into a Russian vassalage. Anyhow the Azoff will be accompanied by Admiralty hydrographers, whose object is to complete the soundings in the Gulf ports of the Red Sea littoral. That much money will be lost in the pretended and futile attempt to oust British trade from the Persian Gulf is of no consequence, say our Russian contemporaries. The chief object of the Czar's Government is to keep open this direct over sea communication with Southern Persia, and to plant Consuls, Consular Agents, and other active emissaries in that region, preparatory to the further development of Russia's fixed scheme of pushing a railway right across Persia to the Gulf, towards which Russia will affect as kindly an interest as she does in the case of Manchuria.

HOW TO CONQUER A MARKET.

TRADE becomes every day more imperious in its demands. Formerly buyers came to markets where were heaped up the goods they might need. Now the sellers seek out the coy purchasers, and tempt them in every way possible. An enormous amount of capital must be spent in samples, and in circular tickets, travelling round the world, giving every nation and every town, and every big firm a look at the new gim or the new developments of old ones which will fetch orders to the manufacturers. Foreign Consuls impress on the home-staying public the absolute necessity of doing the grand tour on an adequate scale. They remind the home Government of what other countries are doing. Some open small shops for samples, others stores for consignments and in some cases even small exhibitions to tempt buyers to enter their business premises. Then active, pushing travellers are sent out at least once a year, between November and February to visit foreign buyers. Travellers must have the gift of divers tongues, and be provided with samples not necessarily inspired by the taste of their principals but of the market they wish to conquer. It is further deemed advisable to scatter illustrated price-lists in the language and the currency of the country visited, so that the buyer has hardly to think, he has only to choose, order, and subsequently pay. When every country wakes up to the necessity for this lively interchange of manufactures, which is of course excellent business, true cosmopolitanism will be attained, and a new danger will be at hand. The East will exchange its tastes with the West, and vice versa, and in a couple of hundred years a terrible sameness will reign. First, all distinctive national costumes will be extinct. This time is fast stealing on. Only in retired and primitive places in any country is the national dress worn. Where men congregate largely for business and pleasure a family likeness promptly develops itself in the clothing with just a distinctive difference, only apparent to the persons concerned. The untutored savage would say they were all dressed alike. Unfortunately it is probable that the movement will be all in the direction of the useful, not of the beautiful, for, as facilities for locomotion increase, practical fashions that do not impede the traveller will be general. So in machinery. We shall all till our glebes with identically the same machines. The furrows will be uniform, the world will offer no more charming variety among its peoples. Nature, let us hope, will still cling to her mountains and her lakes, and decline to regularise them. We shall long for the untrammelled life of the woods, and who knows whether we may not return wearied out with the sameness of civilisation, to the way of life which our ancestors led and the gentle savage leads at the present day, to woodland haunts where the bagman will not follow, and catalogues will be unknown.

THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE WAR.

THERE will be found few to affirm that in the war in South Africa the British nation emulated France in 1870, and embarked upon the struggle with a light heart. On the other hand, we must fairly admit that no one really appreciated the nature of the struggle that was before us some twenty-two months ago. The protracted and stubborn manner in which the Boers have held out since the fighting devolved into guerilla warfare would, if it were not for several discreditable incidents reflecting on their humanity and the usage of civilized warfare, have earned our highest respect. By reason, however, of the excesses they have committed on both their own compatriots and British subjects, they have come to be regarded as little better than bandits of the worst type, and will if the terms of Lord Kitchener's recent proclamation are carried out to the letter be treated as such in future by our troops. We are, perhaps, now within view of the end, but the fact that the country abounds in natural defensive positions which can be held by a handful of men must not be lost sight of and it would not, even at the present stage, be safe to predict how long it will be before the last shot is fired and military rule gives place to civil administration. The subjugation of so mountainous a country is necessarily a matter of time, and we shall be unwise if we imagine that its pacification is going to be brought about without further trivial reverses on our side. Guerilla warfare is under the most favourable conditions, to those endeavouring to suppress it, always difficult to terminate. There are invariably men who have really nothing to lose, and who find a charm in a life of adventure and daring in the open air. This characteristic is not confined to any one race, and in South Africa, we must reckon not only with a few young reckless Boers, but with a residuum drawn from the lowest stratum of European rascaldom. Had we been willing to enlist it on our side, its components would have been quite ready to serve under the British flag. They did not get the opportunity and now they are inclined to fight with a certain amount of desperation because they have no country which is prepared to receive them on their return. Looking back on recent events, it will not be gainsaid that we have been too ready to forget that this war has been waged under wholly exceptional conditions, and that we have not had to fight a civilized Power with a regular Army on such territory as is to be found in the greater part of Europe. There has certainly been none of the "romance of war" in the fighting which has taken place during the past twelve months.

ELECTRIC TRACTION IN ITALY.

ITALY, which is so often tacitly supposed to be behind other countries of Europe in business enterprise, is at the head in electrical undertakings. Her local tram lines have long been driven by electricity, and lately she has extended the system to longer journeys for passengers as well as goods. In the year 1900 one hundred and ten kilometres (about sixty-six miles) of the Lecco-Sondria, and Colico-Chiavenna lines were coached for passengers and goods by electricity. The same may be said of the Milan to Ponte Ceresio line. The electric line between Milan and Monza will soon be followed by that from Bologna to Modena, and another from Bologna to S. Felice. The largest Italian railway companies, the Mediterranean and the Southern, are considering the question of electric installation, the trial of electricity on the shorter lines having been more or less an experiment with a view to its general introduction on all the railways at no distant date. The traveller in Italy will welcome this improvement specially if the companies could at the same time see their way to an improvement of the carriages. The first-class are fairly good, though a trifle more ornate than clean, but the second are worse than an ordinary third in most other countries, and as for the third, they are no better than cattle trucks. A people who worship art, and understand its application to buildings and decorations should find no difficulty in improving their railway carriages, and the cost ought not to be prohibitive. Tourists are plentiful in Italy, but the number would multiply if they dared to travel second class in fair comfort, as they do in many other lands less beautiful, but more practical. Electric traction may also have conferred another benefit on the traveller in the Italian peninsula. He may not have to pay as much for his luggage as he pays for himself, and may perhaps take a change of clothes and his toothbrush and umbrella with him free. Electricity is more powerful than steam and may prove more economical.

THE TURKISH QUAYS QUESTION.

REUTER'S message of yesterday, taken in conjunction with information supplied by the papers to hand by the last mail, throws a little more light on the Quays Question, which M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, threatened to make the basis of a diplomatic rupture between France and Turkey. The French Government have not acted upon the suggestion of M. Constans that he should be recalled and the Turkish Ambassador should be given his passports, but the Porte has been given six months in which to purchase the quays at a reduced price. The landing quays at Galata are the property of a Company in which French interests largely predominate and the position has not been appreciated by the Porte. The Turkish Government entered into negotiations to buy out the Company, but failed for want of money to complete the purchase. At the same time, they interfered with the operations of the Company even to the extent of preventing the landing of material for the reconstruction of the quays. Reuter's telegram of yesterday informs us that as the result of protracted interviews with the Sultan and the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance, M. Constans has conceded easier terms to the Porte. The price on which the French Company can be bought out has been reduced by four million francs and the Turkish Government are given six months in which to complete the purchase. Should the Porte fail to comply, the Company will resume full rights in the quays. That the Turkish Government will have a difficulty in finding the money even in six months is certain for the Ottoman treasury is almost empty, and while the need for obtaining a loan for administrative purposes is recognised, the Porte can find no means of furnishing the guarantee necessary before a loan can be raised.

THE LATE SIR D. M. PETIT.

THE meeting held yesterday evening in the Town Hall to devise means for raising a memorial in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit was a successful gathering. For this some credit is due to the energy with which Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgar organized the meeting. It was a thoroughly representative assembly in which, as was befitting, the various sections of the commercial community of Bombay were strongly represented. Dr. Pollen in a speech of characteristic fervour moved a resolution expressing regret at the loss the City has suffered by the death of the late Baronet. The resolution spoke of Sir Dinshaw as a leader of industry and referred to his princely benefactions and genuine sympathy for all classes of the people. The second resolution, moved by Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir appointed a committee to decide the form of a memorial to the late millowner and philanthropist and to invite subscriptions for the purpose. The Committee selected was numerous and included representatives of every caste and creed in the City as well as three former Governors of Bombay and several other distinguished ex-Bombayites, who will represent the committee in England. It was stated at the meeting that a sum of Rs. 30,000 has already been promised towards the memorial of which Rs. 20,000 have been actually subscribed.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 8 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m., on Friday next.

A SERIES of municipal photographs to be produced in an early number of the "Empress" were taken yesterday by Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons. One of the pictures was taken by the flash light, while the Corporation was sitting in session.

THE opium revenue to date is thirty and a half lakhs better than the estimate.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN left Simla on Saturday, and arrived in Calcutta this evening.

THE head-quarters of the Bishop of Lahore are transferred from Simla to Lahore, as from the 15th instant.

LIEUTENANT M. L. FERRAR, I. S. C., who is about to join the Punjab Commission, will be posted to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT have accepted the revised tender of Messrs. Mukerji and Co., for work in connection with the station hospital at Barrackpore.

THE situation at Dera Ghazi Khan continues to be hopeful. The erosion by the river is slight, and the bunds protecting the cantonment are still holding out.

A GENERAL re-assessment of the land revenue of the Sirsa tahsil of the Hissar district is about to be undertaken, and the existing records of rights will be specially revised.

THE Financial Commissioner of the Punjab leaves Simla on the 29th instant for Lahore, and leaves Lahore for Rawalpindi on the 7th September. The following day he goes back to Simla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th July 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 441,362 maunds and Rs. 1,27,265 in the earnings.

THE weekly report of plague in the Punjab dated the 15th instant, shows four cases and two deaths in the in Jullundur district, and three cases and two deaths in the Hoshiarpur districts. The Gurdaspur returns are as usual wanting.

THE Provincial reports regarding possible irrigation schemes will probably not be ready for two months at least. When they reach the Government of India, the Commission foreshadowed by the Viceroy in his Budget speech will be formed for work during the cold weather.

THE Government of India have, on the representation of the central committee of the Association, for Medical Aid to the Women of India been pleased to sanction the issue of transfer receipts at par by any treasury in India for remittances either to or by the Countess of Dufferin Fund or any of its branches.

IT is reported that Mahomed Alam Khan Barakzai, Governor of Kandahar, has been placed under arrest by orders of the Amir, and is to be sent to Kabul. The Amir has appointed Mahomed Hussain Khan, brother of Mir Ahmad Shah Khan, the well-known Tajir Bashi, or head of the merchants at Kabul, as his successor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY may occasionally preside over the deliberations of the Educational Conference which assembles in Simla next month. Questions relating to uniformity in administrative educational matters, to the recruiting of the service, and to the desirability of having a Director-General of Education for all India, will be discussed; but, of course, the Conference will mainly concern itself with the character of education as it now obtains in this country, and whether it really attains the object aimed at.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

THE SITUATION AT KOWEIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUG. 5.

THOUGH Sheikh Mubarakh of Koweit is maintaining, for the present, an attitude of apparently uninterested inactivity, he has frequently expressed his determination to avenge his recent defeat at the hands of Bin Rashid, immediately the advent of the rains will enable him to advance over the desert. In the meantime, the Ineizi tribe, which turned against Mubarakh just before his final defeat, and greatly contributed toward his overthrow, have now deserted Bin Rashid, and have joined the Montefik tribe, the chief of which has been the principal ally of Mubarakh since the first outbreak of hostilities. The Montefik and Ineizi have recently made combined attacks upon outlying districts of Bin Rashid's country, and have carried off very considerable loot in the shape of horses, cattle and sheep; and there seems little doubt that upon the renewal of general hostilities, the Ineizi will be arrayed on the side of Koweit, owing, as I understand, to the fact that Bin Rashid, having attained his immediate object by their co-operation, repudiated his promise of substantial reward.

There is another matter which may probably influence the tribes between the territories of Mubarakh and Bin Rashid in favour of the former; and that is the attitude Mubarakh has assumed towards the Turkish authorities. For a long time past the Sheik of Koweit has refused to acknowledge the suzerainty of Turkey, and it is an open secret that he has memorialized the British Government to have Koweit placed under British protection: whether or no such a Protectorate will ever be "un fait accompli," I am not in a position to determine; but, as straws show the wind's direction, several occurrences of late seem pregnant with meaning. Since the close of the Mubarakh-Bin Rashid campaign, the Turkish Governor of Busreh made an attempt to compel the Sheik of Koweit to acknowledge the Suzerainty of Turkey, by sending a force of some four thousand troops to Koweit. But when the steamer which conveyed them arrived in Koweit Bay, she found a British man-of-war already at anchor off the town, and immediately returned to Busreh without attempting to land a single man. Since then there has not only been a British gun-boat constantly at or near Koweit, but Colonel Kemball, the British Resident at Bushire, has twice crossed the Gulf to Koweit; and a few days ago he went over a third time, accompanied by Mr. Gaskin, the British Vice Consul at Bahrein. Mr. Gaskin is an accomplished Arabic linguist, and no doubt some important conference is now taking place at Koweit, the subject matter of which I hope to learn at no distant date.

Apart from the fact that the recent troubles have called attention to Koweit, the avowed intention of the German Syndicate which has undertaken to construct the Baghdad Railway of making the terminus at Koweit, will render a short description of the town and harbour interesting, and, a recent visit having enabled me to make personal observations, I am in a position to give you reliable information.

Koweit is one of the largest and most imposing towns in the Persian Gulf, and is situated on the south side of an extensive bay 20 miles long in an east and west direction and about ten miles broad at the widest part. The appearance of the bay on the chart is that of a segment of a circle, a vessel having to steer some two points north of east on entering the bay, trending gradually to eastward and southward, until she would be pointing about E.-S.-E. when she reached the extreme eastern end. The southern shore of the bay is fringed with reefs, and several shoals exist towards the centre, while the whole of the northern side of the harbour consists of an extensive mud flat. Still there is ample room in which to move an entire fleet, and the placing of a few buoys, and the erection of a couple of lights would make Koweit a really fine harbour.

The town of Koweit is situated on the southern shore of the bay, about half way between the entrance and the eastern end, and extends fully a mile along the beach, and is about half a mile in breadth: it is surrounded by a low wall, on which are several towers, but these towers are now mostly in ruins and beyond the walls are numerous mud huts, occupied by the fishermen and Bedouin traders. The town itself presents a pleasing appearance, the houses being of stone or sun-dried bricks, and are all, apparently, very substantially built. The residents are of the Al Uttub tribe, to the number of about 20,000. They are a handsome and hardy-looking race, and their great individual characteristic is hatred and contempt of the Turk. This feeling was illustrated by the reception of a man who landed from the steamer wearing a fez. The men passed him with muttered curses, but little boys followed behind him, shouting "Turkish soldier," and pelting him with dry mud until he was compelled to retreat to the beach, and thence return to the steamer.

The shore reef abreast of the town extends out about three quarters of a mile, and the beach dries out a considerable distance at low water, though at high water the sea frequently washes over a substantial breakwater of loose stones, which has been built for the protection of boats when hauled up on the beach close to the houses.

The whole of the country surrounding Koweit is a desert of white sand, and the population are entirely dependent upon trade for their support: there are about 150 vessels, ranging from 20 to 300 tons, belonging to the place, and about half of these are annually engaged in the pearl fishery, while the larger bagbalas carry horses to Mahomerah for shipment to India, returning to Koweit with cargo from Basra; and even voyaging to India with dates from Basra, returning from India with timber and rice. Koweit craft, moreover, do a considerable portion of the carrying trade between Gulf ports, especially between Bushire, Basra, Bahrein and Koweit, apart from the trade by sea. Koweit is a great market for the Bedouin tribes, who constantly visit the place and barter horses, cattle and sheep for rice, dates, clothing, arms and other goods.

I thought the Russians, having made such a poor show with the "Korniloff," had had enough of the Gulf trade, but I hear they are about to make a second venture. This time they are sending a steamer called the Azoff which, from her description, is somewhat better adapted for the Russian Gulf than her predecessor, being little over a thousand tons gross tonnage. I shall watch her advent with interest, and report, as far as I am able, her proceedings in due course.

MYSTERIOUS DEPARTURE OF WARSHIPS.

A HONGKONG message, dated, August 1. Says:—His Majesty's ships Eclipse, and Daphne and another warship left the harbour very hurriedly last night, without there previously having been any signs of preparation. Between six and seven o'clock the ships were at their usual anchorages, but shortly after ten o'clock, under cover of darkness, they moved rapidly out to sea. Whither they have gone is a mystery to the public, and all sorts of wild rumours are afloat. One rumour which gained currency was to the effect that H.M.S. Glory, with Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on board, which was due here from the North yesterday, had grounded. Commodore Powell, C. B., informs us that there is no foundation for the report, but declines to impart any information regarding the sudden departure from Hongkong of the four warships. It seems that they are all under sealed orders. It may be that the departure of the ships is only a manœuvre to test the efficiency of their crews.

A SILVER Waterloo medal, awarded to Captain Alex. C. Mercer, Royal Horse Artillery, which at Christie's brought £25, reminds us that this officer's disobedience of Wellington's orders saved the Brunswickers. Nevertheless, he was punished by not being recommended for brevet rank. Four yards odd of Venetian point lace made £37; and a Charles II shaped porringer, bearing the London hallmark 1667, 5 guineas an ounce.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE STAMPEDE OF KRITZINGER.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

There were only one hundred men with Kritzinger, many of them on foot.

A number of stragglers were taken by Colonel Gorringe.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE PREPARATION AT CAPETOWN.

The Dutch are largely participating in the preparations for welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Capetown.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

5th August, wounded slightly, Lieut. Moore, 4th Royal Fusiliers; 6th August, killed, Capt. Hunt Bushveldt, Carbineers; 7th August, killed, Capt. Francis, Steinaecker's Horse; 9th August, wounded slightly, Capt. Purcell, Cape Mounted Rifles; severely, Capt. Nesbitt, Nesbitt's Horse, dangerously (since dead), Lieut. Theobald, 9th Lancers; 10th August, wounded severely, Lieut. Dillion, 1st Worcesters; died of injuries, Lieut. Cole, Rand Rifles; wounded dangerously, Capt. Bethlehem, slightly; Lieut. Duff, both of French's Scouts; 11th August, injured by a fall from his horse, Capt. Saunders, South African Constabulary; 14th August, killed, Lieut. Till, 6th Dragoon Guard. Capt. Finlay, 2nd Bedfords, continues to improve.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PORTE AND THE QUAYS QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

M. Constans, the French Ambassador at the Porte, had a protracted interview with the Sultan on Thursday, and then with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance, till past midnight, the result being that he granted the Porte six months for the purchase of the Quays at a reduction of four million francs, and, failing the purchase, the Quay Company resumes full rights.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

The German Emperor and the Mikado have exchanged cordial telegrams in reference to Count Waldersee's reception in Japan.

MR. CECIL RHODES ON HIS DEFENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE PROMISED.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes in a letter to the Spectator promises the correspondence referring to the charge that he contributed five thousand pounds to the funds of the Liberal Party on condition that the Government undertook to remain in Egypt.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

EULOGY ON LORD CURZON.

The "Times" in an article on the Indian Budget says it is an ample reply to those who deny the beneficence and justice of British rule in India, and adds that the one cause of the improvement is Lord Curzon who has already done more for India than many of his predecessors during their whole term of office.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE SUDAN.

RESTRICTIONS STILL IN FORCE.

Lord Lansdowne has informed the Church Missionary Society that it is impossible to indicate the time when it will be safe to remove the restrictions placed upon Missionary work in the Sudan.

GERMAN COLONIAL ARMY.

It is stated that Germany has decided to form a Colonial Army.

THE BIG TEA FIRE.

The announcement made that the premises of the Mazzawattee Tea Company had been gutted is incorrect. It is the premises of Walker and Thomas Densham and Sons, tea dealers, which have been burnt down.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 19.

The P. & O. Company's steamer "Persia," with English Mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nankin (extra) arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritime Co., s.s. Salazie which left Bombay on Thursday, 1st August, arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

THE RUSSIAN THIBET EXPEDITION.

REPORTED DISASTER.

NOTHING has been heard in England or in India concerning the progress of the Russian Thibet Mission except by way of St. Petersburg. The following may therefore be taken at its worth. If true Russia will doubtless seize the opportunity for further measures. A telegram from Busk to the "Siberian Messenger" contains the following alarming news regarding the fate of the expedition to Thibet under the leadership of Lieutenant Kozloff, who was formerly companion of Colonel Prjevalsky, the well-known Central Asiatic explorer, whose death occurred a few years ago:—"M. Assanoff, head of the Russian Trade Society at Kobdo, has just received by runners from Kobdo news that the Thibetan expedition under Lieutenant Kozloff was attacked by two thousand Tanguts. The twenty men composing the Kozloff expedition killed half of their assailants, but had eight of their own number killed, and it is feared the rest of the expedition shared the same fate.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

The following is the programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour:—28th October, leave Simla; 31st, arrive Silchar, 4-46 a. m.; November 2nd, leave Silchar and march via Kalanaga, Mongba, Kaopum and Laimatah to Manipur; 9th, 10th, 11th, halt at Manipur; 12th to 16th, march to Kendat; 17th, leave Kendat by river; 19th, arrive Mandalay, 5 p.m.; 20th, 21st, 22nd, at Mandalay, levee and durbar; 23rd, leave Mandalay by rail to Gokteik: 24th and 25th visit Lashio; 26th and 27th, return to Mandalay and leave by steamer; 28th, visit Pagan; 29th, visit oil wells at Yenangyat; 30th November and 1st December, on steamer; 2nd December, arrive Rangoon, where levee will be held. 6th and 7th Moulmein; 14th, arrive Calcutta.

Lady Curzon will probably join the Viceregal party at Rangoon.

CAPTAIN BAKER CARR.

Captain Baker Carr, who had been at home on sick leave returns to India in October and rejoins his appointment as A-D-C to the Viceroy.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNOR TO VISIT CALCUTTA.

Lord Northcote will most probably visit Calcutta about Christmas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

Capt. J. G. Feguson, officiates as Adjutant of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, vice, Capt. Carrich deceased, pending the appointment of an Adjutant from the Regular Army.

Lieut.-Col. Drummond, 1st Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' leave in India.

Leave to China is re-opened for military officers provided they do not proceed beyond consular ports without special sanction.

The revised edition Army Regulations, Vol. 9, Volunteers, is sanctioned for issue.

Major McAntyre's report on his experiences in mule purchasing in China shows that Pekin is the best centre and that very large numbers of animals suitable for transport can be obtained there, once the confidence of the Chinese dealers is secured.

The assignment of rupees three hundred of land revenue per annum is sanctioned with effect from last year to Subadar Balaprasad Tejari, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The question of the Staff of Brigade Divisions of R. F. Artillery is still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

A general order will shortly issue securing for Inspection Officers better opportunities of testing the efficiency of corps under their command.

It is expected that the 9th and 12th Lancers will be sent from South Africa to India during the next cold weather.

With regard to the scheme of re-organisation in the Military Department, of which mention has been made in various papers, it is understood that it is so far only in its initial stages. The main idea is to make more clear the line between administrative and executive functions in Army matter. This would seem likely to be best secured by applying a system of decentralisation so as to give more authority to Lieutenant-Generals of Commands.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 19.—Beauchamp, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 20th Hussars, off leave from Aden.

Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on duty from Deesa.

DEPARTURES, AUG. 15.—Hardie, Lieutenant, Bombay, 23rd Rifles, proceeding home on medical certificate.

Oppenheim, Captain, Bombay, Deolali Depot, off leave to Deolali.

Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, off duty to Deesa.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS.

THE list of business to be brought forward at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council includes thirty-six questions by Hon. members, the consideration of 43 memorials and 630 petitions against the Land Revenue Bill which will be read a second time. Mr. Mehta will move:—

"That the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, be referred for opinion to all District Judges, Collectors and Commissioners of the Presidency, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court of Bombay, to the Advocate General and the Legal Remembrancer, and to such native gentlemen and public bodies and Associations as Government may select, and that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee for further report after consideration of such opinions and representations as may be received in respect thereof within six months from this date, with intructions to submit their Report within two months thereafter."

The Financial Statement of the year 1901-1902 will also be introduced and explained.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent kindly points out that in my last notes, I omitted to draw attention to the recent doings of two cricketers well-known in Indian cricket. E. B. Raikes playing for the M. C. C. against West Suffolk and Bury scored 26 and took eight wickets in the two innings of his opponents. B. N. Bosworth-Smith playing for the M. C. C. against the Royal Artillery made 13 not out.

LOCAL CRICKET NOTES.

I FIND I was a bit hard on J. S. Milne in my notes in yesterday's issue when I said, in remarking on the batting of the Gymkhana, "Milne who is by no means the batsman one would expect to see setting his side an example." Milne's bowling has so overshadowed his batting this season, that at the moment I quite forgot that last season he was unquestionably one of the best bats the Gymkhana had and was third in the averages with 20·6 for 9 innings among his scores being one for 54 and two others for 46 and 37. He is paying more attention to keeping his bowling form up this season and has not had much time to practice batting. His performance on Saturday, however, shows what a valuable man he is to the side, and it is a fortunate circumstance for the Gymkhana that although perhaps not in quite the same batting form as last year, he is a greatly improved bowler and on his present form quite one of the best in the Presidency. He has usually bowled successfully against the Parsees and last October at Simla against them took two wickets for 15 runs in the first innings and six for 59 in the second, a performance which should be borne in mind by the Selection Committee, when filling up the remaining vacancies in the Presidency team.

Saturday was a wonderful day for bowlers and it will be some time before Daver, Kharas, Rumboll, C.M. Ward, Baloo, Ebrahim, and Watherby are again able to point to such splendid figures.

The Hindu Gymkhana, I notice sustained their first defeat this season in an important match at the hands of the Elphinstone C.C., but by so narrow a margin as to scarcely affect the fine record they have built up this year. Baloo and Daderker batted in excellent form especially the former, but six of the team could only score 1 run between them, Kaka and Mistry's bowling being very deadly. Baloo met with a double success as he captured six Elphinstone wickets for a little over seven runs apiece.

B.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 19.

The first ties in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played on the Poona ground before a large and fashionable gathering of spectators, amongst whom were Lord Northcote and members of his staff, also Sir Westmacott. The first game between the 1st Lancers and 20th Hussars was close and exciting. The following is a short description of the play:—

20th Hussars—Mr. Christy, 1, Capt. James, 2, Mr. Bramly, 3, Mr. Schreiber, back.

First Bombay Lancers—Mr. S. Syer, Mr. Hay, Captain Jameson, Risaldar Tilokesing.

Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain the Hon'ble Greville.

Time-keepers—Captain Atkinson and Aga S. Shah.

First Chukker—The Lancers became aggressive at the start, Hay made an attempt to break away, and pulled up to drive on the field. The ball was returned and in pressing to the attack Syers bumped clean out of his saddle. On resuming the Hussars got on, Bramly forcing matters, when a foul was given; nothing daunted Bramly, afterwards, put in a good long shot and the first goal was scored. Tilokesing began the attack on the Hussars goal and just fell short. Score: Hussars one goal to Lancers nil. Time 5 mins 15 secs.

Second Chukker—Nothing of any note occurred; play started at the eastern boundary. After a couple of misses by Syer, Jameson secured the ball and made a good attempt, James, however, stuck gamely and in the end carried off a counter attack by the Hussars. Tilokesing was able to clear successfully and Jameson followed up and scored a subsidiary.

Score:—Hussars one goal, Lancers one subsidiary. Time 5 mins 50 secs.

Third Chukker—This opened very evenly, both sides playing well. The ball started in the Hussars' quarter and Jameson immediately pounced upon it and a neat pass from the north east corner to Hay enabled the latter to help the ball on to Syer who scored the first goal on their side.

With the change of sides Jameson playing capitally secured possession of a sweeping sphere before him and got well down, in spite of Bromly's efforts to deprive him of it. He lost it and Tilokesing, who was close behind, carried the ball on but went wide Schreiber swept it and a race issued for the opposite goal, Bromly just failing to secure a successful shot. On restarting the Hussars again asserted themselves and a neat pass from Bromly to Schreiber enabled the latter to hit the goal.

Score:—Hussars 2 goals, to Lancers one subsidiary. Time 6 mins—4 secs.

Fourth Chukker—The Lancers made a brave attempt to retrieve affairs, but the Hussars were too strong. After some in and out play Bromly managed to score a goal. On restarting the teams formed up on the wrong sides and Syer got possession and began an attack on his own goal, but the gong put stop to it.

Scores.—Hussars 3 goals, to Lancers 1 goal, 1 subsidary.

Time—5 minutes 3 seconds.

Fifth Chukker—Only two minutes remained and the Hussars began to force the pace. Several attempts were made and Schreiber with his fine hitting drove between the flags.

Score—Hussars 4 goals. Lancers 1 goal, 1 subsidiary.

The second game was between the Royal Field Artillery and Central India Horse. The former was composed of Mr. Bartholomew, Captain Swann, Major Geddes, and Colonel Banister. The latter consisted of Mr. Goodfellow, Jamedar Talkhan and Jemadar Maksudalikhan, Central India Horse. This team had to play one man short, owing to the unavoidable absence of Captain Cooke. The game, nevertheless, promised to be interesting. Goodfellow set his companions the pace and a rattling gallop followed soon after the start, but the Gunners quickly collared the ball and scored a subsidiary. Shortly afterwards in a scrimmage Goodfellow received a nasty smack on the ear from Bartholmew's stick and the game had to stop. The wound bled a good deal and prevented him from continuing. The Central India therefore scratched.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A large concourse of spectators gathered round the Cricket ground the whole day to witness the first test of the coming Presidency match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Parsee Gymkhana. The home team won the toss and Douglas and Wood went in to face the deliveries of Kharas and Driver. The Parsee bowlers had not the same sort of moist, sticky pitch as had helped them to their victory over the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, but were able, nevertheless, to do considerably well. The Poona Gymkhana completed their innings at 4-30, making 135 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Wood, l-b-w b Pocha	33
Capt Douglas, b Kharas	4
Mr Sale, c R Mody, b Kharas	43
Mr Wilkins, b Kharas	1
Mr M L Sprott, b Vatcha	2
Capt Bignell, c Vatcha b Davur	16
Major Pinney, run out	17
Mr Milman, l-b-w b Davur	3
Mr W H Sprott, st Kanga	8
Capt Duncan, b Kharas	0
Mr Young, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Davur	60	36	1	3
Kharas	50	45	6	4
Pocha	60	29	2	1
Vacha	30	14	0	1

The Bombay Parsees opened their venture at a quarter to five and made a poor stand and scored 95 for seven wickets down. Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr H D Kanga, c and b Wilkins	45
Mr Belgaumwalla, b Wood	2
Mr M H Davar, b Milman	14
Mr R G Mody, b Wilkins	12
Mr D E Mody, c Bignell, b Douglas	19
Mr Kharas, c and b Wood	0
Mr P D Kanga, not out	0
Mr Pocha, l-b-w b Wood	0
Mr P H Davur, run out	0
Mr Dustoor, not out	0
Mr Watcha, to bat	
Extras	3
Total	95

THE ESCAPE OF TWO BOER PRISONERS.

News has reached Poona of the escape of two Boer prisoners from Bellary.

THE DEATH OF RACE HORSES.

The well known race horse belonging to Thakur Sirpalsing, named "Defence" met with a serious accident this morning. The horse broke away from its syce and in galloping home came to grief over the wire fence and broke its back and had to be shot. "Recovery," the property of Mr. Farmer also died this morning.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, who was recently commissioned in the Army, and appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, now stationed at Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. T. Lawley, on Saturday proceeded to Hythe, where he joined the School of Musketry. His Royal Highness joins a class of officers which has been formed to go through the "long" course. Prince Arthur is one of the youngest officers who have ever been sent to the School of Musketry. He takes, however, a serious view of the responsibilities of the profession he has just joined and is determined not to content himself by merely ornamenting it.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

Dr. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the closing of certain wells and that the Commissioner be authorised to close wells Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 mentioned in the report, and to construct two fountains mentioned by the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the motion.

Mr. Manmohandas moved as an amendment that the matter be postponed till the September meeting, as the closing of the wells would create a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinathji seconded the amendment, observing that he could not see why the Municipality did not insist on the wells being kept clean.

Mr. Mehta had no objection to the postponement, but in regard to the closing of the wells there were public considerations to which, to a certain extent, they must give way.

Mr. Aitken said the Committee generally were personally opposed to the closing of wells. There were seven wells before them and regarding three standing on the Wandby Road they had representations that certain communities objected to them being closed. One of the three had already been enclosed by the Improvement Trust and it was now in the middle of a road. Either that road must be torn up again and the well retained or the well must be closed. They came to a compromise to which the representative of the objectors agreed and by which the enclosed well was given up on conditions that the other two be permanently retained. Another well referred to was partly inside a private compound and was put to no use except for committing suicide in (laughter). There was no reason why this and another dirty well on Marine Lines and a third at Apollo Bunder should not be closed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibraham Rahimtoola supported the amendment.

Mr. McDonald spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved a further amendment that the report be adopted with the exception of the last paragraph and that as to the well mentioned in the fifth paragraph the Corporation were of opinion that it should be filled up with the rest.

This was negatived and the postponement of the matter was carried.

OFFENSIVE ODOURS FROM THE FORESHORE.

Dr. Viegas moved that the reports of the Executive Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage regarding the cause of offensive smells on the foreshore along the Cumballa and Malabar Hills be recorded.

This was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Commissioner in forwarding a copy of the revised Municipal Act stated that in view of the urgency of many of the amendments it seemed desirable that the Corporation should send it up at once for the consideration of Government, reserving their remarks for further report to be made, say in three months.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he could not see how they could accede to the request of the Commissioner when they had not considered the amendments. He moved that the revised draft of the Municipal Act and the connected papers be returned to the Commissioner with the intimation that it is not necessary for the whole Act to be re-enacted and that the Corporation are of opinion that an Amending Act is for the present sufficient and that the Commissioner be requested to submit in parallel columns of proposals made by the Commissioner Executive Officers and the Corporation for the amendment of the Act. He said it was perfectly true that important amendments were required in various portions of the Act and if they were urgent they could carry an amending Bill much quicker than a Bill to re-enact the whole Act.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY CO.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula having obtained urgency for the consideration of the matter, moved that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 15,000 from surplus cash balances to meet the expenditure incurred and to be incurred in connection with the suit filed by the Tramway Co. against the Corporation.

This was agreed to.

MALPRACTICES AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the sections of the revised Municipal Act having reference to elections be referred to a committee which he named.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded.

Mr. Kabraji moved that the matter be considered by a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin seconded the amendment.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail thought a special committee only should be appointed but he suggested additions to the names proposed by Mr. Mehta. He referred to the Committee as a thief catching committee and said representatives of C. Ward should be on as there were irregularities in that ward.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji said C ward had been perfectly clear from such practices for some time.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said C Ward was complimented by Mr. Harvey on not having a single case of corruption. Haji an Yusuf should withdraw his

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail: I have no objection in withdrawing—(laughter)—because the facts remain.

Mr. Mehta in replying said there was only one section referring to elections in the revised Act and they wanted a number of other sections to cover corrupt practices. They had also to consider the preparation of the Municipal roll for if the register could be prepared more carefully many of the malpractices would disappear. All these matters could be better considered by a small committee than by the whole body of the Corporation.

Mr. Kabraji having withdrawn his amendment the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that in view of the total expenditure on plague operations having reached half a crore of rupees, the President be requested in consultation with the Municipal Commissioners to address Government for a further contribution towards plague expenditure. He submitted that Government should contribute fifty per cent. of the total expenditure.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the motion.

Mr. Mehta said that as there was no prospect of the right thing being done after two years they were quite right in appealing for a further contribution.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed as an amendment that the matter should be referred to a small committee to draw up a representations to Government on the subject.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the amendment.

After further discussion the motion was adopted.

TO SAVE TIME.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved: "That no Councillor shall speak for more than ten minutes on the original motion or for more than five minutes on an amendment. That the movers and seconders of the original motion be excepted from the operation of this rule." Mr. Kazi in support of his motion said that the London County Council had got such rules in their bye laws and the Bombay Corporation should also adopt some such rules to expedite their work. They had not yet finished the July Agenda. The single question which they discussed last month, would justify the necessity of such rules being adopted.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Aitken said he quite agreed with the mover in giving unlimited time to the proposers, but he did not know why the seconders should be allowed the same privilege.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved an amendment that in the second line after the word "speak" in the original motion the following words be added:—"except by leave of the majority of the members present."

The amendment not being seconded, fell through.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram supported the proposition which, he said, would stop many childish speakers (laughter).

Mr. P. M. Mehta, who opposed the motion, said he hoped Mr. Kazi would exercise common sense. It was unsafe to move a resolution of that sort in view of a recent single instance. Mr. Mehta's experience of the Corporation was that it was a more practical and sober body than any other body of equal importance in the world (Hear, hear). It was said that the Corporation had been talking much and doing no work, but he intirely disagreed with such opinion. On the whole the Corporation was doing much practical work in as short a time as possible. He hoped that Mr. Kazi would see his way to withdraw the motion.

With the permission of the meeting, Mr Kazi withdrew his motion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

MADAME ISACESCU, the Viennese lady who had returned to Calais with the object of renewing the attempt she made last year to swim across the Straits of Dover, states that she will not start until she has thoroughly studied and compared the current to be encountered both from the English and the French coasts. In this she has the assistance of an experienced pilot. So far she is convinced that a swimmer has a better chance of success by starting from the English side, and although she may continue her practices on the French coast, she states that if she can make the necessary arrangements she will start from Dover. Madame Isacescu is confident that she will this year accomplish her task.

A MIDNIGHT MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, sitting at the Appellate Side of the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Manduya Valad Mago and two others. The three accused were in June last convicted by Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of the offence of murder, and were sentenced each to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused were charged with having, on the night of the 23rd March last, at Konjkheda, caused the death of one Kagda. It appeared that the deceased was sleeping on a cot that night in a shed in front of his house. On another cot in the same shed were sleeping his daughters Afni and Warshi, his son Jethia, also Rewa the husband of Afni, and his young child. At about midnight they heard a noise, caused as it were by beating. Rewa got up and ran away, being frightened, to the house of Kania Ukhla. Afni also ran away. After some time they returned with Kania, when they found Kagda wounded on his skull and dead. His wounds were bleeding. A report was made to the patel and to the police. Medical examinations showed that the death was due to fracture of the skull, caused by pieces of wood. On a review of the evidence the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence of Rawa, Afni, and Warshi was entitled to no weight. Rewa and Afni ran away as soon as they got up and saw the brutal assault. As it was dark, they could not identify the murderers and the Sessions Judge did not believe that there was full light enough for the purposes of identification. The Sessions Judge found, from the confessions made by the accused, that they were valuntarily made and were not induced by threat or beating. Rewa and Kagda lived together, and the three accused believed that they and others had killed the accused Avahya's brother. The Sessions Judge believed upon the evidence that it was the common object of the three accused to kill the deceased. Having regard however, to the fact that the murder was committed under a belief that deceased was one of the persons who had killed the brother of the accused Avahya, and bearing in mind the fact that two of the accused were only 22 and 25 years of age, the Sessions Judge inflicted the lesser punishment upon the three accused, namely that each of them be transported for life.

Their Lordships on looking at the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask to be allowed to follow your correspondent "Gungaram" in his wake, and try to answer his query "What will Government do with the forfeited land"? They will take examination of all the ryots, passing those who are capable of winning medals from the greatest of the known Temperance Leagues and Societies, who would satisfy the examining Collectors and Commissioners that they are so highly intelligent as to employ mechanical advantage at every turn of their pickaxe or spade, who would demonstrate themselves as so economical as to deny themselves the stripe of cloth round their loins. Government will turn adrift all the "reckless" and "spendthrift" ryots from their holdings, and will hand them over (keeping for themselves the rights of permanency)—to such ryots as I have ventured to indicate above. So far as one can know all ryots are the same, that is to say, with the same human nature, as is evident from the same miserable condition of all the ryots all over India. However, if the Commissioners or Collectors or the members of the Council succeed in creating such a new and desirable set of ryots, or if they succeed, as if by the single touch of a magic wand in turning the "reckless" and "spendthrift" ryots into such provident ryots as would never allow the world to know that there ever is a famine in India, or as would never ask Government to postpone their collection of revenue or to give them any "tacavi" (provided of course that the ryots ever were or are "reckless" and "spendthrift") then that part of the "amendment" will be a boon. The great misfortune and insuperable difficulty are such as are comprised in "the mote and the beam." But to the point: Gungaram may know that Government may now perhaps want to rise in the scale of social category, and to be actual landholders or landlords in addition to being Government, and in that position, get serfs and labourers to till for them the forfeited lands, if they won't till them themselves. Government introduced, it may be remembered, the Ryotwari system and thereby did away with the middlemen; and now they want to be capitalist farmers themselves, doing away with all other capitalist farmers, sowcars or no sowcars. But it may perhaps be of use to mention that already the need is said to be existing of recalling the old system of revenue in which middlemen were of the greatest use to all parties concerned. Mr. C. W. Whish late of the Indian Civil Service has been just saying in "India":—"What seems to commend the middleman and the light assessment so much in Bengal is that together they make it possible to dispense almost entirely with a collecting establishment. Wherever such an establishment exists it must, in the nature of things oriental be oppressive. Besides the evil of adding to the burden, which the land has to bear, there is the evil of paternal Government and that of a bad kind. The people are treated like naughty children, and, so to speak, put into the corner if they are late in paying in their revenue. In some parts of the country the proprietors come to the collecting establishment with their money actually on their persons and will not give it up until they are shoe-beaten! In some cases the underlings of the establishment collect the rents for them, and then of course the raison d'etre of a middleman disappears altogether. What I would advocate is simplicity and uniformity of treatment. Have one penalty only, sale of the estate, and let it be understood that it will follow promptly on non-payment. Freed from the incubus of the collecting establishment India would breathe again, and an apparently harsh measure would become the "Magna Charta" of her agricultural prosperity. Some sort of middleman you will usually require in India, whether you call him proprietor or headman, and this middleman, if he does his duty, will demand and deserve some remuneration for his services. Secure to him his rights, and do not hesitate to demand from him his duties. . . If he fails, return to the present system under which a self respecting State-supporting middle class is almost an impossibility. The way to govern India seems to be to leave it severely alone. There is a great deal too much work done in India as a rule, and the necessary work has to be neglected in consequence. Of all work that of acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the inner workings of things is at once the most important and the most neglected. It is obvious Government calculate upon their own future ultimate interests, and permit a wide and sweeping measure affecting various honest interests by various unexpected ways and means to be created by the wide wording and, too, much elasticity of the so called "amendment."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 18th August.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

BOILER INSPECTIONS.

The Report on the working of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department for the year ending the 31st March 1901 is reviewed in the following Government resolution:—

Resolution:—The Collector of Bombay has submitted with his remarks the report of the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection department in this Presidency including Sind and Aden, which has been reviewed at a length much exceeding that of the report by Mr. R. E. Holland, Second Assistant Collector in charge of that department. The attention of the Collector should be invited to paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5241, dated the 17th November 1899, and he should be asked to explain why he has failed to comply with the orders therein contained.

Mr. Holland in his forwarding letter comments on the smallness of the number of casual visits paid by the Inspectors. To the comparative neglect to pay such visits is probably due the decrease in the number of prosecutions and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the matter will receive due attention during the current year.

Government concur generally in the remarks made in paragraph 15 of Mr. Holland's letter which should be communicated to the Senior Inspector of Boilers.

SENOR SAGASTA has announced the programme of the Spanish Government for the Parliamentary recess. It comprises army reform and the improvement of the position of the private soldier, the establishment of naval bases for the formation of squadrons, the farming out of the arsenals, and the reform of the department of Public Instruction and Public Works. When these measures have been elaborated the Ministers will draw up their respective budgets.

THE effects of the Land Alienation Bill are already being felt, says the Lahore paper. Its Ferozepore correspondent writes:—As was to be expected, hardly any registration took place in June and July in connection with land. The zemindar, however, must live somehow before he can harvest his *kharif*, and has found ready mortgages and still more ready buyers of his land among "the wealthy landowners" and these latter being the only buyers in the market, without any competition whatsoever, the price of land has gone down from Rs. 100 to Rs. 40 per acre. It is an illwind that blows noone any good.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEMORIAL.

MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL YESTERDAY.

THERE was a large and representative gathering in the Bombay Town Hall yesterday evening when a public meeting was held to consider measures for a memorial to the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, first baronet. The Parsee community was naturally largely represented, but there was also a numerous attendance of members of every other community in the city. On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Thakersey Mulji, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses presided. With him on the platform were, among others, H. H. the Aga Khan, Dr. John Pollen, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. Jas. Macdonald (Sheriff of Bombay) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jehangir Cowasji, Jehangir Kt., the Rev. Father T. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. Charles Douglas, Mr. Sasson J. David; the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Rev. Father Noti, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Dastur Kaikhusbro Jamaspji, Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Hormusji Dadabhoy, Darashaw R. Chichgar, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Adamji Perbhoy, R. D. Sethna, N. A. Moos, M. C. Murzban, J. J. Guzdar, P. H. Dastur, Furdoonji J. Cursetji, M. M. Cama, J. J. Mody, J. M. Framji Patel, Rustom J. Pestonji, Jamshedji P. Wadia, Manmohundas Ramji, K. M. Shroff, Narandas Rajaram, Byramji N. Seerval, Ruthanshaw Dadabhoy, Virchand Dipchand, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Vassunji Khimji, Hormusji Edulji Allbless, Dossabhoy D. Allbless, Jijibhoy Mancherji, M. Jijibhoy, Muncherji E. Morris, Bomanji Byramji Patel, Abdul Hussen Adamji Pirbhoy, Hormusji Shapurji Vakil and Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. P. Cama, and K. E. Dadachanji.

THE HON. MR. S. M. MOSES.

The Chairman said:—I feel highly honored at being invited to preside over such a large, influential and representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay. I wish you had entrusted this important function to abler hands than mine. As it is, I accept it with peculiar though melancholy pleasure, inasmuch as it affords me an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the cherished memory of one of the greatest Citizens of Bombay, whose friendship I had the privilege to enjoy for nearly a quarter of a century and who was an intimate friend of my father. The late lamented Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., whose demise occurred recently, was taken away from us and laid at rest, full of years, honor and glory. His loss is deplored not only by his own people but by every section of the Bombay community, and especially by the numerous poor, who were the recipients of his large hearted generosity. Sir Dinshaw Petit was the veritable architect of his own fortune; having risen from a salaried clerk earning Rs. 15 per month to the enviable position of a millionaire by dint of hardwork, keen business capacities and upright dealings. He was one of the leaders of the mill industry. At the time of his death he enjoyed the position of being the chief proprietor of six cotton mills in Bombay representing a capital and reserve fund of about a crore of rupees; and giving employment to more than eight thousand work people. In his younger days, Sir Dinshaw held various positions of trust and responsibility, such as the Directorate of the Bank of Bombay, Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association and of other Joint Stock Companies. He had also the honour of a seat on the Bombay and the Supreme Legislative Council. In all these capacities he acquitted himself with conspicuous abilities. Whenever his advice was sought for, he gave it most frankly and unhesitatingly as his vast commercial experience eminently fitted him to give. Sir Dinshaw did not live for himself alone but for the benefit of the poor; in supporting them, was one of his greatest delights. I have it on good authority that in his declining years the best part of his mornings was occupied in receiving

VISITS FROM THE POOR,

and no deserving case ever left Sir Dinshaw without realising his generous and kindly spirit. These people always left happy and contented and with a mouthful of blessings for their benefactor. Sir Dinshaw did not forget even the animals for he established the Bai Sakurbai Hospital, in memory of his deceased wife. This Institution, as you are aware, is doing excellent work in alleviating the sufferings of the dumb creatures. Ladies and gentlemen, we could not help admiring the spectacle of Sir Dinshaw devoting so large a portion of the well-earned fruits of his industries for charity; and the discriminate manner in which he distributed them without distinction of race or creed throughout this great Presidency. He has thus left an imperishable name and fame behind him. (Applause). Every subscription list that was started in Bombay was always headed by the name of Sir Dinshaw Petit. I have always looked upon a meeting such as we have convened this afternoon, as serving the double purpose of perpetuating the memory of a distinguished citizen, and at the same time giving an incentive to those who are endowed with worldly riches, to follow the noble example of their departed brother. As it is said:—

> Lives of great men all remind us,
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And departing, leave behind us,
> Footprints on the sands of time.

I hope the subscription that will be raised as the outcome of this meeting will be worthy of the object we have at heart, and I am sure that those gentlemen whom you will appoint to serve on the committee will decide upon a memorial that will give general satisfaction to all subscribers, and will tend to embalm the memory of Sir Dinshaw Petit in the recollection of all those who knew him as a patriot, a philanthropist and a benefactor of mankind (applause)! Ladies and gentlemen, whilst expressing our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the members of the deceased Baronet's family in their sad bereavement, I take this opportunity of congratulating our friend the second Baronet upon the mantle of Sir Dinshaw having fallen upon his shoulders. He will, I am sure, uphold the splendid traditions of the family and above all will be a friend of the poor and thus continue the grand and noble example followed by his worthy predecessor. (Cheers.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

The Chairman added; Lord Sandhurst says in one of his letters:—"I was very sorry to hear of the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart." H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has every sympathy with the object of this Meeting and entertains feelings of esteem towards the memory of the deceased Baronet which is so widely cherished. As a token of this regard, His Highness has been pleased to become a subscriber. H. H. the Rao of Cutch has expressed his sympathy with the movement and become one of the subscribers. His Excellency Lord Northcote, in the course of letter said "In losing Sir Dinshaw the whole of the Western India and Parsi community in special loses the kindest of friends and most generous benefactor. I am confident that the example of benevolence he has set will always be unimitated by those of the community of which he was the ornament. Khan Bahadur Darashah Chichgur continued the expressions of sympathy while the object of the meeting had also been telegraphed by the President of the Rajkote Zoroastrain Anjuman. The President of the Balsar Panchayet, the President of the Peshawar and Nowshera Anjuman, the Anjuman President at Ganderi, Dastur Khursetjie Muncherjee of Udwada, the Secretary of the Solahpur Parsee Anjuman, Nagarsett Goolabbhoy of Surat, Sirdar Davar of the Surat Parsee Anjuman, Broach Anjuman Merchants, the Parsee Merchants of Calcutta, Bhownagar, Navsari Anjuman Billimore, Parsee Anjuman and "Kirkee." Mr. Mody of Hong Kong wired: "Hong Kong Merchant's deeply sympathise with Memorial Meeting; have already subscribed 1000 Dollars." The Jain Community cotton and other Merchants numbering about 200 sent a largely signed representation regretting that as the day of the Meeting was one of their special Holidays—the Nagapanchami they could not be in attendance to public by partaking in the expression of deep regret at the death of the late Baronet and their heart felt sympathy with this movement for public recognition of Sir Dinshaw's great and valuable services. The Jain Community have promised liberal subscriptions to the Memorial.

DR. POLLEN.

Dr. Pollen, who was well received, said: I believe I am popularly credited with certain predilection or partiality for public speaking—but although I have, been thirty years in the Service of the Crown in India I can claim that this is the first occasion on which I have ever addressed a public meeting properly so called! (Applause). My part here this evening could and should have been much more effectively and appropriately filled by one who is a lord of lofty and impassioned eloquence and whom I may describe as the "Rupert" of Municipal and Legislative debate who has done so much for this Presidency. But his lips on this occasion are sealed for reasons that reflect credit on his sound judgment and good taste. I congratulate this meeting on the selection of your Chairman. He represents a great commercial home and a great commercial family and as we are assembled here to-day to do honour to a merchant prince it is only right and proper that a representative of the great house of Sassoon should occupy the chair on this occasion (applause). The House of Sassoon has always vied with the house of Petit in rivalries of peace and open handed charity. For my own part I feel pleased and proud that I have been selected for the honour and privilege of moving this resolution. For I have honestly and sincerely learned to love Bombay and I consider it a high privilege to be allowed thus to honour the memory of one of her greatest and most distinguished Citizens. Rudyard Kipling speaks of Bombay as the City of his birth as a "Royal City-Royal and Dower-Royal" and with poetic license he boasts that "a thousand Mills" roar through ber. It is mainly due to the far-seeing and commanding commercial policy of the Great Merchant whose memory we honour to-day that the Imperial Poet was able to make this proud boast! Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit was the great Pioneer who prepared the way for the development of the Mill prosperity of this great and flourishing City. (Applause.) It may be asked what need have we of further memorials to perpetuate the memory of this great Merchant Prince and the Petit family! Turn where you will in Bombay and look around and you will behold signs and symbols and substantial evidences of the bounteous liberality and open-handed generosity of the great Sir Dinshaw. But these simply show what he did for us and the people of Bombay. Is there to be no evidence of the people's gratitude! Applause: Common and ordinary every day gratitude demands that we should express our grief for our loss and do something to show our appreciation of the good work of our farsighted and liberal-minded benefactor. Sir Dinshaw's benefactions and generosities were not confined to any one class or creed. They were catholic in the fullest sense of the word. He helped Christians, Parsis, Mahomedans, Hindus alike; with ready liberality. From his youth upwards he was a charitably disposed man—constantly doing little deeds of kindness and helping his fellowmen. He did these deeds quietly and unostentatiously caring little for the praise of men "a dying echo from a falling wall." He did not seek but honours came to him because they were his due; and because her late Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria justly appreciated and knew how to reward public-spirited philantropy such as was his (Appeause). You all know in what high esteem Sir Dinshaw was held by all the Governors from Sir Bartle Frere ownards and our present Governor His Excellency Lord Northcote thus writes of him. :—"In losing Sir Dinshaw, the whole of Western India and the Parsi community in special lose the kindest of friends and a most generous benefactor. I am confident that the example of benevolence he has set will always be imitated by those of the Community of which he was an ornament." So much has been said in the English and Native newspapers about the many sided character of Sir Dinshaw's magnificent donations and chritable endowments and contributions that I need not further dwell on the subject. It is sufficient to note that upwards of forty lakhs of rupees were spent in charity—is no mean record for the leading Citizen of this Royal City. It is to be specially noted that more than half these magnificent donations were made after he became a Baronet. On Sir Dinshaw's life and character it is unnecessary for me to dwell. He lived amongst you and you know what a bright example he set the youths of this City! He began as a clerk on Rs. 15 a month but, he did not sit down at the gates of the collector or Commissioner and wait for appointment, (Laughter.) he carved out his own fortune. From his cradle almost he was a Merchant and "ripe and good one. exceedingly wise, fair-spoken and persuading" He must have worked hard! for work has gone to the getting whenever money was got" and then look at the splendid and glorious use he made of most of his money! "He made his gold his vessal not his King. He flung free alms into the Beggars bowl and sent the day into the darkened heart. For these reasons I ask you this evening to honour his memory as it deserves to be honoured and I now have pleasure in placing before you this revolution which has been placed in my hands.—That this meeting records with deep regret the loss this City has sustained by the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First) Baronet, an eminent citizen, and a leader of industry, who by his princely benefactions, his genuine sympathy with all classes of people, and the energy, zeal and devotion with which he worked for the public good and the advancement of the community generally gained the high esteem and respect of all classes of the population of Western India. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (Second) Baronet and through them to the family of the late Baronet with a letter of condolence conveying the sympathy of the meeting. For this and deeds like this we honour the memory of the man and deplore the loss the Community has suffered in the death of its greatest Merchant and Benefactor. He was no warrior, no orator no philosopher no man of letters-no politician. But he as supreme as a far-sighted-generous-minded, open-handed merchant—a Prince whose memory ought to be held in high esteem and grateful reverence by the citizens of this great Commercial City of Bombay and by the people of this Presidency at large appfause.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said: I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition which has been so eloquently moved by my esteemed friend, Dr. Pollen. Within the short space of five months, we have lost two of our most eminent citizens, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, who was eminently a great man in intellectual wealth and the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, who was great in material wealth. Just as Mr. Justice Ranade strove throughout his life for the intellectual regeneration of his countrymen, so Sir Dinshaw worked hard for the public good and material advancement of the Community generally. Throughout his life he strove for the advancement of mill and other industries, and has been in a great measure instrumental in their establishment and advancement. He may be fitly called a leader of industry. The most remarkable feature of Sir Dinshaw's character was the unostentatious nature of his charities. (Cheers.) For many years he gave his charities in secret, and his left hand did not know what the right hand did. His princely benefactions were generally of a cosmopolitan character and his generous and charitable hand was extended to the different parts of this Presidency, far and wide, to save the weak and the distressed from starvation and misery. The total extent of his charities has been about 35 lakhs. Many of his charities were made for medical relief to the poor and to dumb animals, to relieve distress from famine, plague, fire and other calamities; and others were given in aid of educational objects. Apart from the sectional charities such as maintenance of fire temples and towers of silence, contributions towards funds for commemorating the names of deceased relatives and friends in the Parsee Panchayet, and several charitable institutions, as well as towards the amelioration of the condition of the poor Parsees in Persia, which aggregated a sum of Rs. 715,000 and the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Trust Fund which amounted to 425,000, his cosmopolitan charities amounted to about twenty-two lakhs and fifty thousands. Thus he gave nearly six lakhs and fifty thousands towards the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute, and in aid of other educational objects such as schools, libraries, gymnasiums, gymkhanas in and out of Bombay. His charities to poor persons of all classes to relieve distress amounted to 6 lakhs and 7 thousand. For medical relief such as the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, feeding the poor of founding hospitals and institutions for dumb animals he gave five lakhs. For the sinking of wells and construction of tanks, roads and bridges in the different parts of the Presidency he contributed two lakhs. In aid of relief from calamities such as famine, plague, storms, &c., he gave away one lakh and seventy-five thousand. His contributions to the several funds for commemorating the names of distinguished personages came to about a lakh, while his contributions to various small public institutions amounted to about 65 thousand. Above all, his sympathy for all classes of people was great and genuine. With all his multifarious duties he found time to distribute medicines to suffering poor and even to write a small work on medicine. Bombay will ever miss the old revered Sir Dinshaw. Let us hope his mantel will fall on his successor and God may give him strength to continue the persennial charity with which the old baronet gained the high esteem of the whole population of Western India. (Loud applause.)

The Most Rev. Fr. Dolhoff Archbishop of Bombay, in seconding the proposition said that after the eloquent speeches of Dr. Pollen and Sir Bhalchandra it would be superfluous for him to enlarge upon the good works and the high character of their late friend, Sir Maneckjee Petit. But he might be allowed to draw their attention to the charities which the late Sir Dinshaw Petit practised towards the community of which he (the speaker) was the head. Sir Dinshaw did not bestow all his charity on his own community, he was also generous towards others and he (the speaker) could vouch for it that he was generous towards the Catholic Community in Bombay (applause). When they were building their College of St. Mary's at Byculla he contributed largely and again when they were building St Xaviers. He was a patron of the Albless Lepers, Home in Tromboy and he took great interest in their Deaf and Dumb Institution. whenever he was asked.

Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir said:—Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I am quite confident that you will pass unanimously the resolution I am going to move this night and as the time allotted to each of the speakers is limited, and as so much has been said in the papers, it is not necessary for me to dilate on the subject. The name of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit is so well-known, not only in our Presidency, but throughout the whole country for his large-heartedness and catholic charities. His public munificence amounts to Rs. 35,00,000, not to say anything of his private charity These charities are themselves a lasting monument of his fame. To mark Her Majesty's appreciation of his munificence our late beloved Sovereign conferred on him the honour of Knighthood in the year 1887, and a few years later bestowed on him a Baronetcy, an honour which he richly deserved and of which all Indians are proud, particularly the Parsees. Sir Dinshaw died full of years and honour, still we would be wanting in our duty, if we had not come forward, as we have done to-day, to perpetuate his memory, and I feel sure all Bombay will subscribe handsomely to the Fund about to be raised, though I am aware that of late, there have been many calls on the purse of the inhabitants of this city and that too, at a time when our purses are not full to overflowing on account of bad trading, the result of famine and plague. However, I am glad to announce before I take my seat that already subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 30,000 have been promised, out of which Rs. 22,000 have been already paid in the Bank of Bombay—a handsome sum indeed. With these few observations I now beg to propose "that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit (First) Baronet in some suitable form and to invite for the purpose subscriptions from the public; the form of the Memorial to be determined upon by a committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

THE COMMITTEE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt. H.H. Sir Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir Kt., Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E. Dr. J. Pollen, L.L.D., I. C. S., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. John R. Greaves, Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandawarkar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.T. Candy, Messrs. J. N. Tata, Tribhovandas Varjeevandas, J. E. Sassoon, Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. Starling, Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, General Westmacott, the Most Rev. Father T. Dalhoff, S. J., Rev. Father H. J. Hoene, Rev. Father Drechmann, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Hon'ble Mr. Gocuidas K. Parekh, Messrs. Munsookhbhoy Bhugoobhoy, J. David, Adamjee, Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ibbrahim, Byramjee Jeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Messrs. Jaibhoy Ardesir Sett, J. F. N. Graham, T. W. Cuffe, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Goverdhandas Khatau Makanji, S. E. Shellim, Goverdhandas Gocuidas Tejpal, Veerchand Deepchund, Rehemoobhoy Allana, Dhurmsey Morarji Goculdas, Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Hasssumbhoy Visram, C. G. Giro, W. C. Hughes, Lt.-Col. H. W. Boyd, Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, Goolam Hoosein Allana, F. A. Reddie, Hormusjee Edulje Allbless, Surgeon-Genl. G. Bainbridge, Messrs. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Naranji Dwerkadas, K. Gray, Rustomji M. Patell, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, J. M. Framji Patell, F. M. Coleman, B. M. Malabari, L. G. Fraser Mulji B. Barbhaya, Ismail JanMahomed, Shapurji B. Bharucha, James Begbie, R. S. Brown, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, G. C. Flinstone, Amirudin Tayabji, Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, Lt.-Col. W. K. Hatch, Messrs. Rahimtoola Khairaz, Muncherjee Dorabjee Adenwalla, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Messers. Nazamudin Tayabji, K. N. Kabraji, Shavaksha Cawasjee D. Adenwall, Rustomji Sorabji Powwal, Hormusji Dadabhoy, Jehanghir B. Murzban, John Pollard, F. C. Macrae, R. H. S. Issack, Damoderdas G. Sukhadwalla, Sirdar Khan B. Hooshung Jamasp Dastur, Dastur Kaikhusroo Jamaspji, Darab Dastoor Peshotun Sanjana, Messrs. Pheroze Hoshung Dastoor, K. M. Mioeherbomji, Nurudin Ibrahim Nurudin, Chaturbhuj Morarji, Nanu Narayen Kotharee Pursbotumdas Thakersey Moolji, Nige F. Paton, K. R. Cama, Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Bahadoor Ghanashyam N. Nadkarni, Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Jeejeebhoy, Framji R. Vicaji, Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Messrs. N. R. Chichgar, Hajibhoy Laiji, Narandas Purshotumdas, Phiroze C. Settna, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. R. D. Settna, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, H. Kennedy, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, A. Craigie, F. Ritchie, C. B. Lynch, C. H. Armstrong, Goverdhandas Mulji Jaitha, Khan Bahadur M. H. Hakim, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Messrs. M. T. Carroll, Goculdas Naranji, Surgeon-Major L. F. Childe, Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Messrs. Nowroji Sorabji Talati, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jagmohandas Varjeevandas, N. S. Glazebrook, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damji, Messrs. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, Behramji N. Seervai, Sorabji Edulji Warden, H. Chalmers, Hari Sittaram Dixit, H. Gill, Lakhamsey Napoo, D. A. Da Gama, Manmohandas Ramji, D. Lindsay, Lakhmidas Bhimji, Purshotumdas Mungaldas, James MacDonald, K. M. Shroff, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., Messrs. Nowrowjee Maneckjee Wadia, C.I.E. Hormusjee M. Cama, Pherozshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Cumirudin Amirudin, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, C. Douglas, L. N. Banaji, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Darasha Dorabjee, Reporter, Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Noel Paton, Mansukharam S. Tripatoi, Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, Chimanlal H. Setalwad, H. T. Hewson, Bezonjee Nanabhoy Kapadia, Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Shapurjee Jewajee, Hajee Yusaf Hajee Ismail Sobani, M. M. Heeramaneck, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cashinathji, Messrs. Hormusji S. Botliwalla, Cowasji Hormusji, D. J. Tata, W. A. E. Blakeman, Anundji Nanji, James Douglass, Cursetjee Naserwanjee Wadia, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy Bomonajee, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Messrs. Hormusji C. Coorlawalla Jehangir Edalji Davur, N. A. Moos, Nuserwanji D. Dadysett, Alex. Mackenzie, R. H. Macaulay, S. D. Khote, J. Humphrey, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Ruttonjee Bomanji Dubash, Ardeshir Pestonjee Cama, R. D. Tata, Cursetjee Sorabjee Framji, Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Ruttonsna Dadabhoy, Kavasji D. Rustomji Banaji, Furdunji M. Banaji, Khursetjee Maneckji Khursetjee, Pestonjee Nusserwanji Wadia, SorabjiFramji Madraswalla, Nusserwanji M. Cama, W. L. Llewellyn, S. Rebsch, H. E. E. Proctor, Merwanji N. Wadia, Premchand Roychand, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Fakirchund Premchund, Bhimji Shamji & Co. Cursetjee M. N. Banaji, Jeejeebhoy Edulji Mody, Yusuf A. M. Dharamsey, Bezonji Ardeshir Camdin, P. Fisher, D. H. Glade, Jeewanjee Jamsetjee Mody, F. A. Prevost, Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mirza Mahamed Abbas Ali Baig, Messrs. Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Ruttonjee C. Wadia, Kalidas Jutha Khandubhai G. Desai L.C.E.; G. Lund, K. E. Dadachanjee, Bomanjee BehramjiPatel, Ardeshir Byramji Patell Dinshaw Bomanji Master, Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, Dwarkadas Dhuramsey, Madhaodas Goculdas Pasta, Vasanji Tricumji, Hakim Mahomed Dayem Hakim Abdulla Shah, Heptoola Hyderali Framjee Edulje Dava, Eduljee Mervanjee Dubash, Nusservanjee Bomanjee Dossabhoy, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Ardesir Nasservanji Mody, Framji Bomanji, Jeejeebhoy, Runchoddas Narotumdas, Nowroji Maneckji Dumasia; Hon. Secretaries Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram C.I.E., C. H. B. Forbes, F. W. Shaw, Harkisandas Narotamdas, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgar; Hon Treasurers, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Doongersey Bhimji, England,—Lord Reay, Lord Haris, Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir M. M. Bhawnuggree K. C.I.E.M.P. Sir George Cotton, Mr. N. J. Moola, Mr. D. C. Boulger, China (Hongkong).—Mr. Hormusji Nowrojee Mody, Mr. Maneckji Pestonjee Talati, Calcutta.—Mr. Heerjeebhoy Maneckji Rustomjee, Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder, Mr. D. B. Mehta, Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E. Mr. Newrojee Jamapji Urjanee, Ahmedabad.—Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil C.I.E. Surat.—Sirdar Davur Edulji Cursetjee Mool, Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji, Nowsaree—Dastoor Dorabji Mahlarji.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in seconding the proposition said he had no doubt that the meeting would most emphatically express the opinion contemplated in the resolution. The late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit was one of the brightest ornaments among two classes of men who eminently deserve public memories. The one class consisted of men who devoted their lives to the work of promoting the moral, social and political well being of the general community and the other class were founders he did not fail in his charity towards their community. He might also mention—perhaps it looked a trifle but it showed the character of the man—his charity even extended to small villages as for instance in Salsette where the Christians tried to have their own elementary school and where nobody knew that he was a benefactor, he contributed (Hear hear and applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Of large industries who provided the means of livelihood for thousands of people and contributed largely to the material prosperity of the place and most important of all contributed lakhs and lakhs of rupees towards charities (Applause). In regard to the one class he would mention the names of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (Applause) and the late Mr. Justice Ranade (Applause) and in connection with the other Jamsetjee Tata and the late Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit. He did not think there was any possibility of a difference of opinion as to whether such eminent men who devoted their life time to the well being, morally, socially politically, eminently deserved a mark of public appreciation such as they had met to render to the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. (applause.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. T. W. Shaw, supported the motion and the proposition was unaniously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Varjeevandass, thanks were tendered to the Sheriff for having convened the meeting.

Mr. J. R. Greaves proposed and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been cordially carried, the proceedings terminated.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY 24TH AUGUST 1901.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd entries CLOSE Wed nesday 21st August at 7 p m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Poona, Aug. 14th 1901.

EARL Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, met with a very cold reception by the town of Louisburg (Cape Breton) on the occasion of a recent visit owing to the arrangements made by his Excellency on the advice of Bishop Courtney, to visit the ruins of a French fort with the Rev. Mr. Draper the Anglican Rector, instead of accepting the invitation of the Mayor of the town. Earl Minto said that he intended to visit Louisburg in an official capacity, and the ruins unofficially, but the Mayor declared that this would not be possible without inflicting a slight upon the town, and he accordingly declined to present an address, as had been arranged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ENGLISH RAILWAY METHODS.

BRITISH TRADE WITH FRANCE.

MERCERIZED COTTON IN GERMANY.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

NEITHER from the point of view of the general investor, nor from that of the general trader, is the outlook of the British railway system at the present moment at all satisfactory. The experience of the last three years has distinctly proved that an increase of traffic is not necessarily accompanied by an increase of net profits—may, indeed, as likely as not be accompanied by reduced profits; and the increase in the cost of working all round has naturally excited uneasy feelings as to the future. The capital cost of British railways has been steadily increasing year by year until it now stands at an average figure which is not only not equalled, but is not even approached in any other country. There is also the unquestionable fact that British railway rates are already higher than those of any other country of approximate industrial importance, and that there is not much prospect of relief to the trader nor to the investor from the adoption of lower rates on the one hand, or of higher rates on the other. At the present time we appear to be at the parting of the ways. It is practically certain that the cost of fuel, which has had an adverse influence on British railway dividends for the last two years, will be lower in the future than it has been since 1898, inasmuch as the provison now being made in many different direction for an increase of coal output is more likely to create a glut than to maintain famine conditions. It is also probable that mechanical improvements may reduce the consumption of fuel relatively to gross earnings; that bigger train loads, larger waggons, the substitution of steel for timber, and other new features of railway working, following the experience of the United States and other countries will bring about a certain amount of economy. It is also possible that the more general introduction of electric power will be attended with economy, seeing that recent experience on the Midland and other railways has established that the electric locomotive is more generally economical than the older system. But it still remains a disputable point whether the fortunes of the British railway system as a whole will thereby be brought up to a satisfactory level. It is a fortunate thing, however, for the commercial interests of the United Kingdom that the old time conservatism of method is being to some extent thrown off. After the United States, Germany, New South Wales, Canada, and other countries and colonies had demonstrated for years the great value and economy of modifications of the British railway methods, and after our railway managers had for years turned a deaf ear to all appeals to depart from the error of their ways, we are at last commencing to see a disposition to reform. The Caledonian Railway Company led the way in the adoption of trucks of large capacity, thereby a great saving of tare was effected. Steel waggons are now, to some extent, taking the place of wooden trucks, with the effect of a much longer life, and a materially higher value when life is at an end. And so with other lines of advancement. But there is one matter that continues to block the way, and is likely to do so to the end of the chapter. We refer to the phenomenal capital expenditure per mile of line open, which for England is now considerably more than £50,000, against less than £30,000 for Germany, and less than £12,000 for the United States. Unfortunately for us, the conditions are not the same, and an increase of capital expenditure cannot be avoided so long as the public make increased demands on the railways for facilities and accommodation, and compliance with their demands is supported and even insisted on by the Government acting through the Board of Trade. But there are matters that could be, should be, largely remedied. Much too large a part of the increased capital expenditure takes the form of "Water." A recently published statement shows that between the years 1890 and 1899, the increase in nominal capital returned in the railways of this country was upwards of 270 millions sterling, while the amount of "Water" included was about 140 millions sterling, so that more than half of the nominal increase of capital was attributable to nominal additions arising from conversion and consolidation operations. In 1899, the total nominal capital of British railways was returned at upwards of 1,140 millions stearling, but of this amount nearly 200 millions took the form of nominal increases, leaving the total real capital about 960 million sterling. This is a consideration that is not taken into account as it should be. Its importance is obvious when we are considering the dividends that are paid by British railways upon real capital.

In the recently issued report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, attention is called to the fact that, though the general trade of France showed a decrease on both sides of the account last year as compared with 1899, Anglo-French trade again showed increased activity especially in the importation of British goods into France. The imports from this country amounted, according to the official valuations, to 13'8 per cent. of the total import trade against a proportion of 12'6 per cent. for 1899. The total was higher than in any year since the tariff of 1892, except 1899. The exports from France to Great Britain amounted to 30'4 per cent. of the total exports as against 30'3 per cent. in 1899; in both cases the totals, though slightly lower than in 1899, were higher than in any other year since 1870. The chief commodities imported by France from the United Kingdom which showed increases last year were coal, iron and steel, machinery, jute, woollen goods, straw plait, alpaca and mohair goods, rubber goods, paper, tools, and hardware. Of course coal accounted for much in the French import list, owing to the coal crisis in France last year and the high prices; the value of the imports of this commodity from this side of the Channel were more than one-fourth the total value of the imports from Great Britain. The increase in the imports of jute testifies to the development of jute spinning and weaving in France, and it is remarkable that, conversely, French exports of jute fabrics to this country are increasing. The decreases in French imports from this country last year occurred in wool, copper, ships, chemicals, feathers, vegetable fibres, mother-of-pearl, horses, and silk goods. The great falling off in wool, owing to the crisis in the French woollen and worsted industries and trade, went far to counterbalance the great increase in the value of the coal imported. The copper movements are remarkable; a large decrease in imports from the United Kingdom is accompanied by an increase in the total imports, which has been continuous since 1892. Increases in the exports from France to this country are recorded for millinery and artificial flowers, raw sugar, fruit, refined sugar, made-up linen and other clothing, and rubber goods. The chief increase was in raw sugar, and it was very striking, the figures for the preceding year being about doubled and the sterling amount of the increase being upwards of £2,000,000; it is mentioned as evidence of "the tremendous efforts which the French sugar industry is making in order to compete with Austrian and German sugar in the English market." The chief decreases in French exports to this country last year occurred under woollen goods, silk goods, feathers, wine, leather goods, cotton goods, butter, and the usual Paris fancy articles. Last year was the worst for the French woollen and worsted goods trade since 1892, and the decline in the exports to Great Britain was more marked than to any other country. There was also a noteworthy decrease in the exports of silk goods to this country. A continuous decrease in the French wine trade to this side of the Channel is also observable. The champagne trade, for instance, has declined very rapidly in recent years, while Germany, the United States, and Belgium especially, are now buying largely increased quantities. France also appears to be losing the English market for her butter, possibly under the influence of Canadian and Australian competition.

A German chemist and an Austrian mechanical engineer have invented an improved mercerising process, and have obtained letters patent in all countries. They mix copper, ammonia, and cotton waste in a large vat. In about six hours, a liquid of dark-blue colour is formed, which passes into a large filter press, and then out of small glass tubes through a mild sulphuric-acid bath. It is then of a gelatinous consistency, and is caught by a small glass rod, in the hand of a boy or girl, and reeled on to a large glass spool, as it passes through the bath. The copper and ammonia, together with other chemicals, are deposited as a sediment, and are used again. As the threads are reeled, they receive a bath of cold water from a siphon. The numerous spools centre on one large spool, and are then reeled on to another, and so on, always under cold water, until all chemicals and acids are removed. This stage of the process takes four hours. The thread is then taken to a drying room. A corporation has been formed, with a paid-up capital of 2,000,000 marks, called "Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken"; it now has in operation a factory employing 400 hands, in the village of Dremen, 10 miles from Aix la Chapelle and a factory employing an equal number of hands at Mulhausen, Alsace, Germany. At present the inventors are unable to fill all the orders. They began exporting to the United States this year. The product is brilliant in colour and finish and of considerable textile strength. The thread consists of 10 or 20 fibres twisted into one, but can be made of any desired thickness. They also make a thread called "horsehair artificial silk." The machines are small and compact, and are operated by ingeniously applied electric power; each machine can be started or stopped without interference with the others. The factory is built on the bank of a small stream, which furnishes water power to run a large dynamo, the force being then distributed to small batteries on each machine. They are now manufacturing 600 pounds daily. The present market price is about 60 per cent. that of silk. The manufacturing rights for France have been sold for £60,000, and negotiations for the purchase of the United States patent are under way.

It is interesting to notice that the complaints occurring in British Consular reports—not always well founded—of the alleged want of enterprise of British manufacturers in adapting their productions and modes of business to foreign requirements are to be met with also in American Consular reports with reference to American manufacturers. Thus the United States Consul at Gerain Thuringa, Germany, in his statement recently published, says he has taken the trouble to visit merchants in his district for the purpose of learning their views as to American manufactures. They admitted that generally the quality of these was excellent. They added, however, that there was a disinclination on the part of the United States manufacturers to adapt their productions to the habits and tastes of other countries and to deviate from their usual sizes and forms. Great fault was found, too, with American terms of credit. Usually the German distributor pays in from three to six months after delivery, but American exporters require cash on delivery, or even before delivery. The Consul observes that he knows of first-class German houses who have been subjected to these rigorous terms, insistence upon which has led to a cessation of purchases of American goods. He also states that American packing is often not satisfactory. There is no doubt that under the German Customs schedule allowances for tares there is a certain advantage in using light packing cases and materials, but this practice is often carried so far as to involve breakage or other damage to the contents of the package. A further complaint refers to the distribution of circulars and price lists in English instead of in the German language. There are not wanting pessimists in every walk of life. Some of these gentry have put on their most pessimistic glasses and looked around the Glasgow Exhibition. Everywhere they saw British efforts hopelessly outdone by the lusty foreigner. Did some one refer to the Machinery Hall? "All the best machines are American," they said. Did another greatly daring hint that the collection of ships' models in the Grand Avenue was a sight to set the proud Britisher's heart beating? "Germany holds the record for the Atlantic trip," they moaned. But such mowing and moaning is utterly unwarranted. To begin with, America and Germany are not represented at the Exhibition at all. Individual firms are represented through British agents, it is true, but there is no American or German section. We regret it as much as any one. We flatter ourselves we know as much as most people what our neighbours are doing and wherein their strength lies. But to say that the prevailing note of the Glasgow Exhibition is the pre-eminence of the foreigner is to say the thing that is not, and there's an end of it. If America and Germany had been represented they might have shown us many things. That we are the last to deny; but they were not there, and so we need not discuss what might have been any more than we need discuss competition that is non-existent. British manufacturers are hopefully looking to the dispute between the Morgan Trust and their workmen to assist them in regaining some of the position they may have lost. The great strike in the iron and steel industry of the United States, which involves the stoppage of all the tinplate works in that country is naturally a topic of much interest in South Wales. It is anticipated that the important falling off in the American production of tinplates, or rather its entire suspension for the present, will bring considerably more demand for the Welsh commodity, the market for which has already, from other causes, improved appreciably of late. All the South Wales works are reported to be better supplied with orders than they have been for a long time, most of them haveing their production sold forward to the end of September, and some of them until a later date. It should be observed, however, that the out-turn of plates has been considerably reduced during the past month owing to the intense heat. Of course an early termination of the American conflict would put an end to the expectation of any substantial benefit from that source to the Welsh producers; but apart from this contingency, the position and tone of the tinplate market in the Principality are said to be more cheerful and hopeful than they have been for many years, and prices are decidedly moving upward.

The publication of the new German Tariff Bill is an event of the first importance. Full details are not yet to hand, but the agrarians have profited handsomely by their agitation. The Bill enacts that in concluding any new commercial treaty the duty on grain shall be not less than: for rye, 50s. per ton; for wheat, 55s.; for barley, 30s.; and for oats, 50s. This is a great increase on the old tariff, the respective figures for which are rye and wheat, 35s.; barley, 20s.; and oats, 28s. The new minimum duties, it should be noted, do not differ materially from the maximum duties at present imposed on imports from countries which have no commercial treaties with Germany. That being so, it is obvious that the arrangement of new German commercial treaties, or renewal of old ones, will be extremely difficult in the case of grain-exporting countries. It is interesting to note that the new Bill empowers the Federal Council to extend to German colonies the concessions made to other countries by treaty.

German customs officials are scrutinising imports of foreign manufactured goods with increasing sharpness, and the changes in rulings and classifications are so sudden that German merchants are naturally becoming timid about giving large orders for foreign goods which are necessarily made of several component materials. Thus an ice-cream freezer made of wood and iron, which at one time was classified as "ironware in combination with wood," and consequently made dutiable at 10 marks per 100 kilograms has suddenly been classed as "wooden ware in combination with iron," which raises the duty to three times as much. Another example is quoted by an American consul. There is a certain snap hook known to the trade in America as the "Covert snap," which is made of malleable steel or iron, coated with tin. Those have been imported for years under a duty rate of 10 marks per 100 kilograms. The snap hook has a latch in the form of a sliding bolt, which is thrown by a small spiral spring of brass or bronze wire, wholly concealed within the shank of the hook. Recently, some zealous inspector dissected one of these snaps, removed the bolt, and discovered the hidden brass spring, which forms perhaps one-fortieth of the whole weight of the article, whereupon the article has been reclassified as "brass goods," dutiable at 24 marks per 100 kilograms, which is said to be practically prohibitory in face of domestic competition.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PLANTERS.

THE trial of Ian Henry Baillie, Noris McGowan, and Sonaya Pillay was resumed on Friday in the Madras High Court.

It will be remembered that the accused two of whom are planters in the Cardamom Hills and the third a servant in their employ, are charged with the murder of one Yesu, a horse-keeper, by beating him with a rattan.

The cross-examination of the wife of the deceased man was continued. She deposed that her husband was tied to a tree, with a hemp rope brought by a boy, by the third accused, and the man who had been remanded. She could not say how many rattans were used during the first beating, as she was in the kitchen for part of the time, but when she saw the beating only one rattan was used. When her husband was untied from the tree his hands and legs were tied and he was laid down. She could not say whether only one rope was used or two for tying up both hands and legs. From the kitchen she noticed her husband being carried from the tree to the stables, the carriers being the butler and the third accused. The flesh of her husband was becoming exposed to view as the beating was going on. At the second beating she could not say whether all took part in the beating. She did not notice particularly whether all of the accused beat her husband as she had gone into the kitchen without being able to bear the sight. At the third beating in the evening also she heard the distressful cries of her husband. People were saying on the estate that during the interval between the first and third beating the second accused had gone to and returned from his estate for the third beating. One hillman brought three canes. The first accused wore a long black coat on the day, as it was rainy. People in the bungalow were saying that the accused Baillie had been suffering from fever, a few days ago but had been cured of it. Deceased was in the service of Baillie only for two months. There was some ill-feeling between deceased and the third accused, the butler. Her husband told her five or six days before the beating that the gentlemen were pleased with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, she said that she saw the three accused and the man who was remanded beating her husband. At the first beating she saw Iyapu, who brought the rope, standing by the side of her husband. At the second beating at lamp time the cries of her husband ceased. The beating was extremely severe and the skin was coming off.

The Advocate-General, in his re-examination of the witness, desired to ask her what had been done to her after the first beating, to show the condition she had been in that day. His lordship disallowed the question as it was covered by his ruling on the previous day.

Iyapu, a chokra in the service of the first accused, examined by the Crown Prosecutor, said that on the morning of the occurrence the accused went to the hut occupied by the deceased, and the butler Samuel brought out the deceased, and his hut was searched. Witness was ordered by Baillie to bring a rope with which Samuel and Sonaya tied the deceased to a tree on the direction of Baillie. The cloth on the deceased was removed, after which Baillie and McGowan beat him with the rattan, and then Samuel and Sonaya beat him. The deceased kept crying as the beating went on, and when deceased could not endure the beating he told his wife to take out things and give them away. Thereupon the wife said that she did know anything and begged of them not to beat her. She was a pregant woman. Then Samuel and Sonaya untied Yesu, the deceased, from the tree and took him to the stables where he was laid down. After the first and second accused had breakfast Yesu was again tied to the tree and beaten. He did not exactly recollect whether all four beat him. As he was being beaten Yesu protested his innocence. When he could no longer bear the beating Yesu promised to show the place where he had concealed the property if he was untied from the tree. He was untied, but his hands were not untied. Some high ground on the other side of the bungalow was pointed out, Sonaya dug at that spot, but nothing was found. Baillie and McGowan were then enraged and kicked Yesu with their boots on his chest, whereupon he said, "I forgot the place; I will show you the place where I concealed the property. Don't kick me." Yesu then took them to a place a few yards off, but here also nothing was found in digging. Then Baillie and McGowan struck him on the face with their fists. Near this place there was a tree to which Yesu was tied. He was beaten with a rattan by McGowan. The rattan was four feet long. Each of the accused had a rattan, which was brought by a hillman. McGowan desired the hillman to bring other canes, as the canes they had did not suit. He hesitated, but McGowan assured him that he would not beat Yesu. The hillman, whose name was Villayan Thevan, brought a long piece of cane, which was cut into three pieces. The accused then went back to the tree and commenced beating Both Baillie and McGowan beat Yesu. After the beating was over Villayan Thevan went to the stables. Baillie and McGowan went to the bungalow and Samuel and Sonaya also went away. Yesu was at this time unconscious. There was no groaning or weeping. Witness was at a distance of 20 feet, and observed blood coming out from the flesh of Yesu. The canes were kept near the tree. After tea Baillie, McGowan, Samuel, and Sonaya returned to the tree, to which Yesu remained tied. At this time Yesu's head was drooping down. A bottle of whiskey, r tumbler, and a knife were brought by Sonaya on the orders of Baillie, who gave some whiskey to Yesu, but the latter could not take it. Under the orders of Baillie, Sonaya rubbed some whiskey on the breast of Yesu. Baillie then told Samuel and Sonaya: "As this is a public road some passers by may observe the body, take it away to a place where it could not be observed." Accordingly the body was removed to a shady and dark place, where witness also went along with the accused. Next morning Annapurni, the wife of the deceased, desired to see her husband, and she went to the place where the body was kept along with Samuel and Sonaya. The ropes and pieces of rattan used in the beatuing were burnt next morning on the orders of Baille and McGowan in their presence. The examination-in-chief of the witness had closed when the Court rose for the day.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON.

INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of these important examinations, held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, have been received. Out of the candidates who presented themselves for examinations 39 were students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and out of this number the large proportion of 28 have passed either in the 1st, 2nd, or pass class. Out of these 28 candidates 6 appeared for the "Honours Grade" in Cotton Spinning, all of whom have obtained Honors Certificates. A result like this is no doubt most encouraging to the students of Technical Education in India, as it is well-known that Indian students must be more or less handicapped in expressing themselves in English and particularly when their papers of answers are brought into competition with English students trained in England and no concession of any kind is allowed for characteristics of expression. The Indian candidates, therefore, work under difficulties, although this is certainly not apparent in the results. The next examinations will be held in April 1902 and these are open to candidates from all parts of India., and it cannot be too generally known that certificates from an Institute like that of the City and Guilds of London (which is the largest examining body in the world) are of special value to young men who are devoting their lives to commercial and manufacturing pursuits. A list of the names of the successful candidates has been posted in the Victoria Jubilees Technical Institute and is appended:—

Candidates' Names.	Subject of Examination.	Results of Examination.		
		Honours Grade Class.	Ordinary Grade Class.	
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	
Phatak, Narhar Y	Cotton Spinning.	..	—	2
Hurst, Arthur E	Do	..	2	2
Banaji, Pestonji P D.	Do	1	....	—
Kolha, Hormusji M.	Do	1	....	....
Vyas, Gajanan G.	Do	—	2	2
Naidoo, C S B	Do	—	—	2
Dadyburjor, Hormusji B	Do	1	—	—
Kothare, Ganpatrao M	Do	2	—	—
Desai, Chaturbhai K.	Do	—	2	1
Pillai, N Narayana	Do	2	....	—
Rele, Gangaram R	Do	1	....	—
Dighe, Shankerrao M	Do	2	....	—
Pathak, Vithal T.	Do	..	1	1
Pradhan, Laxman G.	Do	—	....	1
Khanderia, Shankerlal P	Do	—	2 2	1
Padhye, Sitaram K.	Wool Dyeing	..		
Pillai, N Narayana	Cotton Dyeing	..		
Cooper, Nusserwanji N	Electric Lighting	—		
Rele, Gangaram R	Do	—	2	
	Mechanical		Part I	Part II
Apte, Dattatraya G.	Engineering	—	Passed	2
Nagpurkar, Purushotam P	Do	—	P	2
Bapat, Vaman C	Do	—	P	2
Adrianvala, Kaikhooshroo P	Do	—	P	2

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

DURING a very severe hailstorm which was destroying the vineyards at Hovgen, in the canton of Zurich, a battery of artillery fired twenty rounds, with the result that the hail ceased, and consequently the vines were saved from destruction.

For the first time since the war of 1870 French oarsmen took part in the Strasburg regatta. M. d'Heilly of Paris, won the senior skiff race, and in company with another Parisian, M. Bouttemps, beat the German competitors in the double sculls.

Queen Alexandra, according to the "Velo," has ordered a special voiturette to be made for presentation to the Dowager-Empress of Russia. The car is to be 8 h. p., and is to be of the spider type, finished and furnished in the most luxurious manner that money can command.

An epidemic of scalp disease, dubbed tricophytia, has broken out in Munich-Gladbach, which has for its consequences the total and permanent loss of hair. Over thirty boys have recently fallen victims to this horrible disease, and in order to prevent its spreading the authorities have closed the public schools.

Messrs. Zormann and Wunder have made a voyage from Trieste to Pola, a distance of about eighty miles, on a sea velocipede. The vessel is propelled by paddles worked by pedals, and is built in air-tight compartments so as to be unsinkable. A good speed was attained.

It has always been a current belief that "language" was one of the strong points of naval officers. The latest "Navy List," however, does not bear this out at all. Out of 6,132 officers on the active list, only 104 are qualified as interpreters in one or more foreign languages—less than two per cent, thus having a decent knowledge of any tongue but their own.

It is refreshing to watch the automobile water vans, now operating in the Strand and Holborn. These are a great improvement on the old cart, inasmuch as the van moves so much quicker that the water really sprinkled. Judging by appearances, the van does quite three times as much work as a horse-drawn vehicle, and therefore it is not necessary to deluge the road with water, since the same space can be covered three times to one on the old plan.

It is remarkable how the fashion for wearing sandals has developed. At a single shop in London belonging to a firm which has been devoting itself to sandal-making orders have been taken during the last eight weeks for no fewer than twelve thousand pairs. These sandals are not merely intended for children's wear, but a great many men and women have gone in for them, and the watering-places may therefore be confidently expected to blossom forth with pilgrims seeking health, and if not in pilgrim-garb, yet at least shod with sandals.

In the remarkable case of a French conscript his face was distinctly his fortune, though not exactly in the sense in which the milkmaid reckoned. Brought before the Council of Revision at Nimes, he was of an ugliness so appalling that the Council could not withhold a cry. Forgetting the young man's presence, the Council instantly fell to a heated discussion as to whether the laws which regulate the physical standard requisite for service could be stretched to exclude abnormal ugliness. They decided that the conscript must awake such mirth in the ranks as to injure discipline. The young man accordingly was dismissed, not wholly displeased with his homely face, which has saved him three years' service.

Half a million a century is the cost of Lord Nelson to posterity, unless some grateful peer or some daring Parliament should bring the pension to an end. The Wellington balance-sheet, as things stand at now, is heavier, but the present Duke of Wellington is the last of his line who will grow rich on the pluck of the Iron Duke. England has already paid, either to the first duke or his descendants, over three-quarters of a million sterling. The Duke was granted two annuities of £2,000 for himself and his next two heirs, and the pension will run until the death of the present duke. The first grant was for Talavera, a battle which has thus cost something like £180,000; and the second grant, which came only two years later, has brought the annual payments up to now to about £360,000.

It is unromantic, perhaps, to reckon the value of our heroes in hard cash, but it may not be altogether useless to compare the national valuation of heroism yesterday and to-day. If Lord Roberts is to have a hundred thousand pounds, Lord Nelson, with his descendants, has cost us nearly six times as much. The victor of Trafalgar, as is fitting, stands at the head of England's roll of heroism. The Lord Nelson of to-day is still reaping a rich harvest of gold from the genius and courage of the Lord Nelson of history. He succeeded to his title before he was quite old enough to understand the meaning of Trafalgar, but he has learnt the meaning since, for Trafalgar has meant to him more than a quarter of a million of money. For sixty-five years Lord Nelson, who lives in the house built by a grateful nation for the hero of Trafalgar, has profited at the rate of a hundred pounds a week from the events which stirred the world a hundred years ago.

The personal relations of Prime Ministers to the Sovereign have happily been of the warmest character; but the feeling expressed by Lord Beaconsfield sounds strange. There is an extraordinary letter in some private archives, written by Charles Dickens in a joking mood, in which the novelist shows himself in a remarkable light. He was, to use his own words, "raving with love for the Queen with a hopeless passion whose extent no tongue can tell, nor mind of man conceive." "The unhappy attachment" Dickens asserted, made him very miserable, and writing seemed to be quite out of the question for the future. It seems to have been some consolation to Dickens in the grief which he pretended was consuming him, that the Queen read his books, and he wrote to his friend that when he died he wished to be embalmed, and to be kept on the top of a triumphal arch at Buckingham Palace when the Queen was in town, or on a turret of the Round Tower when she was at Windsor!

There are other examples of brothers in the House who belong to different political parties (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor in this week's "M. A. P." in the course of an article entitled "Brothers in the House.") Few people are aware that "C. B.," the Liberal leader, has a brother who is a very staunch, though a very silent, Conservative. But the Conservative has been satisfied to remain plain Mr. Campbell—hence the difficulty in recognising the relationship. There is a very slight physical resemblance between the two brothers. Mr. Campbell is altogether on a smaller scale than his brother; indeed, he is rather under-sized, while "C.-B." is well above the middle height. "C.-B.," too, is portly; Mr. Campbell, though not thin, is certainly not stout. A certain slowness—not to say lethargy—of movement in the Liberal leader is accentuated in the Conservative brother, who seems to love nothing better than to quietly sidle into invisible spots in the Chamber. The two brothers have never to my knowledge been seen to speak to each other in the House, though doubtless they are on the best of terms.

An old Scots lady once described Scottish anglers as "going away in the morning fu o' hope and returning at night fu o' whiskey an' the truth nae in them." That, says a Carlisle paper, is not, perhaps, a very accurate description of anglers this side the border except in the matter of hopefulness, but there may be here and there a local disciple of the Immortal Izaak who sometimes catches a fish "bigger ner it was." A real fisherman, Sir Wilfrid Lawson says, "goes on from morning to night all the same whether he gets a bite or not." A story is told of two local fishermen, more or less amateurs—probably more—which supports Sir Wilfrid's idea in regard to perseverance. They went up Buttermere way for a day's fly fishing, and whipped away industriously all the forenoon without catching a fish. After lunch one of the sportsmen strayed away from his companion, and, returning as the shades of night were gathering with an empty creel, found his companion casting away as vigorously as ever. "Done anything?" shouted the returned disappointed angler. "They're doing a bit better now," was the reply. Are they? How many have you got?" "Oh! I haven't got any—yet." Then a smile, the first seen that day crept over the countenance of one of the anglers. You may guess which.—"Yorkshire Herald."

M. Melin is a veteran who, during the Second Empire, rendered signal services to the great National Bank of France; and indeed, the directors of that establishment went to the length of obtaining for their valued servant the distinction of the Legion of Honour. He has been sought once more by the Bank of France in order to engage in the detection of a number of forgers who have been putting into circulation flash notes. One of the most brilliant and best remembered of M. Melin's exploits was the detection and capture, some years ago, of a fraudulent cashier of the Poitiers branch of the Bank of France. The astutest agents of the French Secret Service had all tried their hands and failed, when M. Melin was called in. Accident and a capacity taking note of trifling circumstances helped him to success. He had scoured London in vain searching for the absconding cashier, when by chance he entered a hat shop, kept by a foreigner in the Soho district, for the purpose of purchasing a new hat. While doing so, his eye caught sight of a battered old chapeau lying on the counter. He took it up, and saw that it had originally come out of an establishment at Poitiers. This circumstance led M. Melin to put some questions to the shopkeeper, which resulted in the discovery that the much wanted cashier had been buying a new hat, and had left his old one behind. It was easy enough after this for M. Melin to run the delinquent down and make him a prisoner.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Just lately we have been hearing much about the subject of the military requirements of the nation; some people maintain that our forces are already more than sufficient for our wants, and that we spend too much on our army. Others are of the opinion that we should raise many more men if we want to defend the Empire properly, and make our influence felt in the councils of the world. Naturally enough the War Office has an opinion of its own in the matter, and apparently would like to place it before the country. However, it is diffident about taking us into its confidence all at once, so issues a memorandum on the subject, drawn up by Mr. Edward Stanhope ten years ago! The requirements are five in number, with the first three of which military opinion is in substantial agreement. Very rightly the military programme in 1891 was considered in connection with that of the Admiralty, but that is about all that can be said in its favour. Ten years ago the War Office considered that the army had to find men for India, to garrison fortresses at home and abroad, and to be able to mobilise rapidly for home defence two Army Corps composed entirely of regulars, and one made up of regulars and militia, the auxiliary forces being intended for the defence of London and the chief mercantile ports.

As Lord Selborne recently mentioned in one of his speeches, 1,800 men have already been enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve. The Admiralty did not expect to secure a large number of men in the new force this year, and, for the present, it will probably be limited to the flower of the Pensioner Reserve. The scheme, we notice, is being criticised unfavorably by that caustic body, the Royal Naval Pensioners' Protection Association, which seems to us to need protection from the extreme discontent of some of its members. The Association have agreed to regard the scheme as a snare and a trap prepared by the Admiralty for innocent veterans. This scheme we may point out, has absolutely no connection with the award of the Greenwich pensions, though we may, perhaps assume that men who elect to serve in the Fleet Reserve will have a stronger claim to the grant of the pension than those who do not join it. The Chairman of the Stonehouse branch of this pessimistic body hinted in a recent speech that the pay of the Fleet Reserve men would be filched from the Greenwich funds—a most ridiculous suggestion! We can understand, however, that naval pensioners have a real grievance in being refused employment in the dockyards and arsenals because they have been invalided out of the service. That such men should be ligible for the Fleet Reserve is an anomaly. A man invalided from the navy may recover his health in which happy event there seems no reason for refusing to admit him to work in a dockyard.

The day that Australians are called upon to resist the onslaught of some great invading force by massing troops for the defence of their coasts, will mark the close of our rule of the seas, and consequently the disintegration of our vast dominions. We would therefore rather see the new Commonwealth coming forward with proposals for assisting to maintain what must always be the first line of defence, than introducing schemes which can only come into operation if the navy has proved inadequate for its task. In other words, Australia should make sure that she has her first line before she provides for the second. "Maintenance of sea supremacy has been assumed as the basis of the system of Imperial defence against attack by sea" are the words of the President of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, but we are unable to see why the United Kingdom should alone bear the cost of providing for the maritime security of the whole Empire. Australasia has very considerable sea interests, her seaborne trade being nearly double that of the whole Russian Empire. Her relations with Europe and the East are also growing in importance, and sometimes threaten to involve the Empire in complications which might lead to the exercise of naval force. For example, the attempt which is now being made to carry a Bill in the Federal Parliament to restrict Japanese immigration, will most probably cause some friction with the Eastern Power.

The "Rasvedchik" states that General Dragomiroff, at the request of the commandant of the cadet school of Chougoueff, in the district of Kieff, has authorised from twenty to twenty-five junkers or cadets to visit the southern coast of the Crimea. They were to spend fifteen days in inspecting the fortifications and warships, and at the conclusion were to present a report on what they had seen, with photographs taken by themselves, there being a course of instruction in photography at the school. The total expense of the expedition was to be borne by the State.

The new French infantry regulations for training and manœuvres which are described as a *project*, comprise three volumes instead of four, and in each the matter is a good deal simplified. Many definitions which were in the regulations of 1894 are omitted. In the section devoted to the "basis of training" it is stated that "to inspire in the troops the confidence essential for success, officers must possess great moral worth and with a high conception of their work and a profound knowledge of its duties." "If the officer is the instructor of his men, he is still more their educator. It is in this sphere that he will enforce his superiority, and will create that confidence and voluntary subordination which will cause the 'suivez-moi' of the chief never to be a vain word, and thence, wherever he shall advance, he will find his men behind him." In the volume devoted to the "Ecole de Battaillon" some changes are introduced, but the chapter devoted to evolutions occupies only nine pages, and, as in that dealing with company operations, it is stated the examples given of the system to be employed in passing from one formation to another are only by way of example. In the "Ecole de Regiment" the fighting formations are divided into three principal groups—the troops of the first line with their supports, the shock troops, to produce decisive or local effect and the reserves, or troops to be well protected and employed as the need arises. All the regulations are described as intended to develop the use of the material forces in the hands of the chief, which, however will remain valueless if they be not vivified by moral force, principally demanding honour as the supreme ruler of the acts of the chief and the soldier, the will to conquer, letting loose energy, audacity, which attempts the impossible and realises it, and "solidarity," from which results mutual confidence and the convergence of efforts.

The "Rangliste" of the German Army, which has lately appeared, shows that the youngest general commanding an army corps is general Harwart von Bittenfeld, of the 15th Corps, who entered the Army in 1860. Most of the lieutenant-generals began their service between 1861 and 1866, and the major-generals between 1862 and 1868, though some of the last entered the Army in 1869, and 1870. The senior major-general was promoted to that rank in 1897, and the senior colonels in the same year. The captains who are to be promoted have ten years' service in that rank, and the subalterns about fourteen years

---

The French are, on the whole, well pleased with their naval manœuvres. Toulon has, it is true, disappointed them, but it is safe to predict that the resources of the port will be devoloped, that better colliers will be employed, and that greater coaling facilities will be provided in the new ships. Before the trial of revictualling and coaling the fleet, Admiral Gervais issued a general order to the naval forces under his command, drawing their particular attention to the plendid coaling results sattained in this country, particularly in the case of the "Majestic," though he did not cite our best achievements. The average of the French ships did not greatly exceed 100 tons an hour, the record being made by the "Saint Louis" with 160 tons The "Gaulois" and "Massena" also did well In the northern squadron the record was made by the Bouvines with 140 tons an hour. It appears that no evolution was made of the taking in of ammunition.

The Moniteur de la Flotte presents some reflections upon the general result of the manœuvres. Gratification was felt at the success, though not without qualification, of Admiral de Maigret, whose force represented the French Mediterranean Squadron, and his operations are said to be reassuring in regard to the defence of those waters. The cruisers did splendidly, but their paucity in number was demonstrated. The steam tactics were correct and sometimes brilliant, notwithstanding the varying evolutionary qualities of the ships. Although the torpedo attacks were unsuccessful, the mobile defences were said to have played a modest but useful part. Mers-el-Kebir was shown to be a valuable strategic point, but without the requisite protection, and Ajaccio is insufficiently defended to form a safe resort for a squadron. There were no mishaps, except that a piston rod was damaged in the destroyer "Espingole," and that torpedo boats Nos. 216 and 217 were in collision. As to officers and men, they showed themselves full of zeal and were animated by the best spirit. Wireless telegraphy was extensively used, but it is said that Admiral Menard's adversary took in a message despatched to his cruisers, and generally it was understood that the attitude of the Navy to the invention implied expectancy rather than complete achievement.

During the recent inspection made by Vice-Admiral Fournier, Inspector-General of the French Navy at Brest, there were torpedo operations in which a night attack was made, the torpedoes being discharged with protective cones. The "Valmy" was discovered and attacked, and was torpedoed four times, which was gratifying to the torpedo officers.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INGENUE.

[BEING letters from Miss Margaret Ardent, conveying her impressions of India, to Miss Violet Steady, of 110, Airlie Gardens, S. W.]

THIRD LETTER.

Nautchpur, 10th December.

Dearest VI,—I have not written for a whole month and scarcely know where to begin, I have so much to say. Our journey from Bombay was very hot and dusty, and I was glad when it came to an end. Nautchpur is a big station with wide white roads edged with trees, and all the houses have large enclosures round them, half garden and half field, or sometimes only a sort of bare yard, which is called the compound. All the servants rooms and stables and even the kitchens are out in these compounds, not joined on to the houses at all, which seems curious to me, but father says the further off the better. Our house is an enormous one, with broad verandahs all round and everything very nice inside. I have a great big bed-room and dressing-room and bath-room all to myself which is nice, as I like loads of room to put my things in. Your bath, which is not a proper bath, only a common zinc tub, is emptied out of a hole in the wall, and that I think messy, but one gets used to it. There are more servants than I can count, but they are rather stupid, and I don't like the natives as much as I did at first.

As soon as we had settled down, or even before, visitors began to pour in. It seems that father, being Chief Commissioner, is what Mr. Conolly used to call a very big bug, which I think a horrid expression, don't you! Anyway the people call instead of our calling on them, which seems the usual thing, and there are lots of people here and several regiments. We dress up quite smartly in the morning to receive them, and at the end of a week I felt really bewildered. Then one evening mamma took me to the Club, a very curious sort of place, where the women sit in knots and stare and whisper, and the men bolt past them in a frightened way to their own rooms, where they play whist and billiards. Some of the girls seemed to be having fun together, but they only looked at me, and at first I felt that I should never know anyone and longed to rush away. After awhile, however, two or three came up and spoke, and then I remembered they had called with their mothers, and they asked me to play badminton, which isn't a bad game, and the worst was over. Soon I found plenty of people to talk to, but chiefly women, and I do think it stupid of the men to keep themselves so separate, don't you! I asked one of them, a Mr. Somerset in the Mershire Regiment, who is rather nice, why they did it, and he said they were frightened of so many women, which is a ridiculous reason of course, especially in soldiers. However he says he means to get over the feeling now, and he and several others do come out now and talk, which makes things much pleasanter.

There are some very nice girls here, and one of them, Vera Pete-Carrington, is a great friend of mine,—not of course the same as you are, for nobody could be, but still I am awfully fond of her. Vera says the only really smart regiment here is the 100th Bengal Lancers, but I think the Mershires are nice too. When I told father he said he wished to heaven that every girl had her nursery hung with uniforms instead of pictures so as to get over the swashbuckler craze in early youth, and if he had another daughter he would bring her up like that. But all the same soldiers are nice, arn't they? Especially Gunners and the Cavalry. Still father is a civilian and he's nicer than any of them, except perhaps in some way Captain Ottley, who isn't here you know, for he's on the Viceroy's Staff, and has to be in Calcutta and afterwards at Simla. I don't know where we shall go for the hot weather. Of course Simla would be nice and mamma likes it, but I dont' think father can go there, so I expect we shan't either.

Father rides with me nearly every morning, and mamma rides with one of her "boys" as she calls them or with Colonel Olliver. He is very good looking and a great friend of mamma's, but I don't think father cares much about him. Mamma goes out a great deal and looks awfully young and pretty, but somehow I haven't got to know her well. I thought at first it was having been so long away at school, but Vera was too, and her mother is quite different. She is big and fat and comfortable-looking, and never seems to care about her own clothes so long as Vera is well turned out. I like her and talk to her much more than mamma, but still I shouldn't quite like to have her for my own mamma. It seems to me a pity that people must be so much one thing or the other. I heard father say once that all the women out here were types either of the "social star" or the "complete housewife," that there was no mean. I think there is though, for Mrs. St. Clair is very pretty and smart, and goes everywhere, and yet I knew she does lots of things in her own house, and she always rides and walks with Major St. Clair, just as I do with father. They are in the Horse Gunners.

Now I must tell you, my dear Vi, that I have had a proposal. It was Mr. Somerset, and of course I was very much interested, because it had never happened to me before. I was sorry for him too, for he seemed so upset, but I really couldn't reproach myself, for I never dreamed he was thinking of such a thing so how could I prevent it? He seemed to think I ought to have known because he asked me for my photograph and gave me a dog. So absurd; why, someone might give me a kitten to-morrow and I couldn't be expected to marry them both even if I wished it. And as to photos, nearly all the people I knew on board asked me for mine and gave me theirs except Captain Ottley,—but he's different. I told father about Mr. Somerset and he said I must be more careful. But how can I be more careful when I don't know they're going to do it! I behave the same to everyone, and I can't ask men beforehand if they're likely to wish to marry me! I must say I think even father is a little unreasonable sometimes.

It is a very curious feeling Vi, being proposed to, but I think I like it. It happened at a tennis party, and I am glad to say I was wearing one of Celine's prettiest frocks,—lilac muslin embroidered with pansies, and pansies in my hat, so I knew I looked nice, which is always a comfort. Some of the people here have very good frocks, but scarcely any have really nice petticoats, which is curious, for I think they are the most important, and mine all swish round, I am thankful to say, with the proper lace frilly, silk flouncy rustle.

They want me to act in a burlesque they are getting up next week, and I should love to, for you know I can dance, but father won't let me. I heard one horrid man in the Secretariat say: 'The boss keeps a pretty tight hand over the filly," meaning me. So I turned round and said "Indeed you are very much mistaken. I always think the same as father, and I don't see that its anybody else's business." Then he looked quite ashamed and apologised, but when I told father he said no lady ever noticed a remark which she was not intended to hear. So I felt rather small, because he is so splendid, but all the same I know I shall burst out out again if anyone criticises him before me. Now I must stop, because I am going to my first real ball to-night, and I am to rest beforehand. The 100th Bengal Lancers, who are giving it, are the best dancers, but unfortunately I don't know any of them well yet as I was out with Vera when they called on mamma, and most of the Mershires don't dance well. Still I am looking forward to it awfully, and will tell you all about it when next I write. I am to wear white tulle and the pearls father gave me on my last birthday.—Good-bye, dear. Ever yours,—Maggie. (Pioneer).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	9
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	6	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	9
Total	29	24	127
Total plague deaths to date	97,262	81,440	
Same date last year	12	7	328

DURING the whole course of the Boer war there has not hitherto, we believe, been an instance of any Indian Native officer or soldier being killed; but a report just received states that Sowar Khan Mahomed Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, was killed at Grootvlei on the 2nd instant.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

Proved by experience.
Three-quarters of a century before the Public and constantly growing in appreciation
van Houten's Cocoa
is to-day The Standard Cocoa of the World. Exquisite in flavor, highly nourishing and refreshing, experience proves it to be
The Best of all Cocoas.

LIPTONS TEAS,
JAMS & TART-FRUITS
were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION.
LIPTONS COFFEES
received the Grand Prix.
DRINK and ENJOY
LIPTONS TEAS & COFFEES
LIPTONS WHISKIES
THE BEST IN INDIA.
LIPTONS Goods are obtainable from all dealers
or from
D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.
Here's another way: Take
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.
Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.
Put up in large and small bottles.
When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE.
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL
In ordering please mention
The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ld
24 & 26 HARTS Rd BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

BALMORE WHISKY
BALMORE! BALMORE! BALMORE!
THE WHISKY OF THE DAY
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY
Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, KT., M. D. D. PH., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.
TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.
Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.
Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morenas and Co., D. C. Umrigur, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.
For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 12, Bank Street Bombay.

No Stable is complete without
NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, England.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's „ Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's „ Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's „ Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's „ Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's „ Neuralgia from Cold.
Elliman's „ Chilblains before Broken.
Elliman's „ Corns when Painful.
Elliman's „ Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's „ Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
☞ CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

PLEASE read the following and note the vast difference between the REAL GOOD EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES and those made in Aden and in places out of Egypt:—
It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital a something, msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN DAIRY BUTTER.
TRADE MARK
THIS butter is prepared under Control of the Hungarian Government authorities by the Royal Hungarian Dairy Company, Budapest.
UNDENIABLE GUARANTEE FOR ABSOLUTE PURITY.
This butter is equal to fresh country butter at home.
TRADE MARK
Note our protected Trade Marks.
Apply for Sample tins and terms to
MESSRS. HUGO SCHWER & CO.,
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE THE WORLD.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Of all Chemists.
'Lanoline'
Dartring Brand.
This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

[illegible] ערדת

THE NEW HIGH CLASS TOBACCO.

"ARDATH"

J. R. MACGREGOR, Esq., J.P., Lomond Cottage, Paisley, N.B., writes; "I have smoked tobacco for over forty years, but never have I smoked tobacco so seductively delicious as 'ARDATH.'"

HAS NO EQUAL. IN QUALITY OR AROMA. **THE IDEAL TOBACCO.** **THE MOST LUXURIOUS FORM OF SMOKING.**

ARDATH
THE HIGH CLASS SMOKING MIXTURE

WILL NOT AFFECT THE NERVES. **IS NOT ADULTERATED.** **FREE FROM ALL SCENTED MATTER.**

In Three Strengths—MILD, MEDIUM, & FULL.

PRICE per ½-lb. tin, **2Rs. 8As.**; per ¼ lb. tin, **1R. 6As.**

(Packed in air-tight tins, with patent tear-off cover.)

Sole Agent for Assam: THE ASSAM BANK & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., DIBRUGARH.
" " **Bombay:** ARMY & NAVY STORES.
" " **Burma:** MESSRS. WATSON & SON, RANGOON.

ΑΡΔΑΘ **Ardath**

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

Per 100 Rs. 4 Rs. 4. Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-8. Rs. 2-4. Rs. 1-8. Re. 1.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

Send for our illustrated Catalogue.

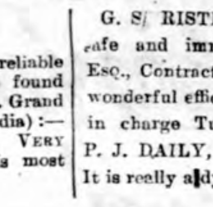
THE Tongue Tells, without words, what is wrong with the system. In these rainy days you have generally to fight with Malarious, Intermittent or Billious Fevers Influenza or Mild form of Plague

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them.

EXTRACTS OUT OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

SURG.-MAJ. JAYKAR:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. SURG.-MAJ. REPORTER:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. LANG, ESQ., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. VERY REV. B. FERNAND, VICAR DE VARA:—It is most efficacious. G. S. RISTI, ESQ., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. GREENGRASS, ESQ., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. CRIZZIE, ESQ., in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. P. J. DAILY, ESQ., Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.



A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

BATLIWALLA & CO.'S CHOLEROL

THE ONLY

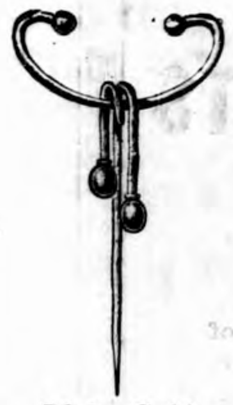
Sure Specific for Diarrhœa and Cholera.

The Patels or Headmen of Worli, Koliwada, say that:—During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwada, Dr. H. L. Batliwala rendered valuable assistance to the villagers by giving them, free and with marvellous success, Batliwala & Co." "Cholerol," the specific for Cholera. Not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol 's according to his directions, which we hereby certify.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere

at Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

LATEST NOVELTY
THE "MAYFAIR" SCARF PIN
NEAT, TASTY, AND EFFECTIVE.

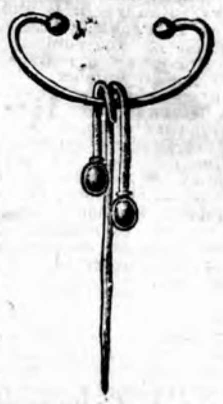


Plain Gold
Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set
Rs. 17.

Most simple arrangement for instantly fixing a scarf. No tying of knot necessary. Keeps tie firmly round neck. No tie-clip needed. Very graceful in wear.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.



Pearl Set
Rs. 25.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.

Pearl Set
Rs. 20.

Pearl Set Rs. 23.

Plain Gold
Rs. 19.

Gem Set From
Rs. 30.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

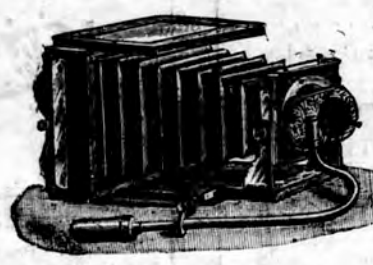
Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris, **The Highest Award obtainable for anything** is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.



EVERY REQUISIT of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,

5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

BEST BOXES IN INDIA.

By Special Appointment to Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay.

Guaranteed for Superior Quality
(BRONZE MEDAL)
Highest Award Paris Exhibition 1900.

A. P. 3.—THE PATENT AIR-TIGHT ICE BOX.

This is the latest invention, most useful pattern for securing ice. Made of best tinned steel and zinc sheet. Quite air-tight. The box is divided into two parts, the upper for ice and lower for soda and whisky bottles. Ice melts in a very small quantity. Japanned, best brilliant grained oak outside.

Sizes—25 by 14 by 20 in. for 24 bottles... Rs. 30
" —10½ by 14 by 16½ in. for 12 " ... " 18
" —18½ by 12 by 13¼ in. for 6 " ... " 16
" —14½ by 12 by 12½ in. for 4 " ... " 13
" —13½ by 9 by 10½ in. for 2 " ... " 9

Terms—Cash with order or V.-P P.

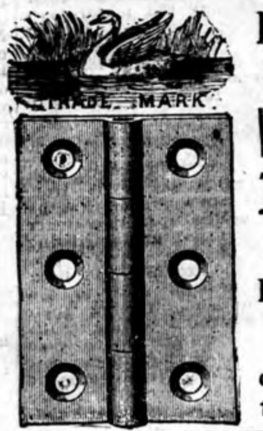
CAUTION.—As a firm has been lately started with names similar to ours in this station, our Constituents and Purchasers are requested to write our address distinctly on all correspondence to avoid misdelivery.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

ALLIBHOY VALLIJEE & SONS.

Despatch-box Manufacturers, Mooltan Cantonment

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort. AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.